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NEWS SUMMARY.

Military.

An official telegram received in San Francisco on Monday, from Nevada, says: On the 17th inst., Lieut. Osmar, with 60 California volunteers and a howitzer, attacked a large band of Indians who had formed themselves on the Black Mountains, about 100 miles north-west of Dungelen, in the northerly part of the State of Nevada. During the engagement one volunteer was killed and two were wounded. Of the Indians, 120 were killed, a few escaped, and all their horses, arms and ammunition were captured. This was the band which three weeks ago robbed a train, killed the teamsters, and afterward obliged 30 armed men who were scouting after them to retire after an unsuccessful engagement.

The War Department has decided that no claim for veteran bounty will be entertained unless the claimant has heretofore been recognized, and borne on his company rolls as such veteran. In cases of claims for unsettled clothing, the sworn statement of a commanding officer of the company to which the claimant belongs, sustaining the claim, must be filed. Colored soldiers applying for bounty should state whether they were mustered as "free," on or before April 19, 1861; were enrolled and subject to draft at the date of enlistment. If the claimant be an officer, he must state when last paid, and, if possible, the name of the paymaster who paid him.

The following, among other troops, are to be mustered out of service: The Connecticut 8th and 11th Infantry; the Massachusetts 1st and 4th Companies Unattached Heavy Artillery; the New-York 41st and 103d Infantry, and the Pennsylvania 153th and 213th Infantry.

During the years 1863 and 1864 there were over 40,000 commissioned officers in our armies, an average of one officer to every 25 men on the rolls.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate release of all members of the volunteer service now suffering imprisonment for the crime of desertion.

A military order has been issued in Wilmington, North Carolina, removing all the colored troops to the seacoast forts.

Eight hundred and twenty-two thousand Union soldiers have been mustered out since June.

Naval.

Commander Murray of the United States steamer Rhode Island reported on the 24th ult. the arrival of the Rebel ram Stonewall at the Washington Navy-Yard. The only incident of the voyage which she has to report is the sinking of a coal schooner, which ran across the bow of the ram at Smith's Point, in Chesapeake Bay. There was an unavoidable delay in bringing the Stonewall away from Havana, owing to a derangement of her machinery and the keeping of holidays by the Spanish officials, who extended to our officers many courtesies and unexpected civilities. The total amount paid to the Cuban authorities for the custody of the ram's ordnance, stores and provisions was $18,064.

The workmen now employed in the Navy-Yard at Charlestown, Mass., number about 3,300, and under a recent order of the Navy Department, from 2,200 to 1,500 were to be discharged on the 2d.

The estimates for the Navy Department for the ensuing year have been made by Secretary Welles, and amount to only $23,000,000.

News from Washington.

An Associated Press dispatch says that the position of Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, in reference to the admission of Southern members, is understood to be as follows: That he is merely to administer the law of 1863, in placing the names of members elect upon the roll, his course ... being controlled by the precedent set by the House, in the absence of judicial ruling as to the construction of the law. Whatever defects may be discovered can of right be rendered by the House. In addition to the validity and formality of the credentials, should these facts appear, the only other question which could occur would be whether the States lately in rebellion are now in full relation to the other States, in the sense contemplated by the law of 1863, or in different language, whether they are completely restored to their rights and privileges in the Union. The question as to whether certain members elect can or cannot take the test oath will not properly occur until after the election of Speaker, whose duty it is to administer it to the other members before proceeding further on the business of organization.

A Washington dispatch says that no delay in the organization of the House is anticipated. The prospect is that the House will organize on Monday, and the President's Message and the accompanying reports will be communicated to Congress the following day. In regard to officers, there seems to be little question of the election of Mr. Colfax as Speaker, and Mr. McPherson as Clerk. It is considered doubtful whether any members from the late insurrectionary States, with the possible exception of those from Tennessee and Arkansas, will be permitted to take part in the organization.

The President has ordered that all persons claiming reward for the apprehension of John Wilkes Booth, Lewis Payne, G. A. Atzerodt and David E. Harrold and Jeff. Davis, or either of them, are notified to file their claims and proofs with the Adjutant-General for final adjudication by the Special Commission appointed to award and determine upon the validity of such claims before the 1st of January next, after which time no claims will be received. The rewards offered for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, Wm. G. Cleary, and John H. Surratt, are revoked.

A Washington dispatch says that Speaker Colfax and Gen. Grant had a long interview with the President on Saturday. A full and frank discussion of the arguments for and against a speedy reconstruction ensued. It is stated that Mr. Colfax's faith in his position waxes stronger, while the recent action of the Southerners themselves has done much to undermine the President's previous convictions.

In a dispatch to the late Minister Dayton the Secretary of State said he might not improperly improve the occasion by remarking that the Executive Government of this country has no organ in the press, and its views and sentiments in regard to France and to all other countries, can be known always by the language of its diplomatic representatives, for it instructs them minutely and directs them to speak always frankly and sincerely.

Grossman, Dreeson and Rabe, arrested in Washington on the 21st ult. for feloniously conspiring to defraud the Government by stealing the final statements of officers and soldiers from the Treasury Department, have made written confessions of their guilt and pray for clemency. They have all been committed to jail in default of bail.

There is a good reason to believe, says a Washington dispatch, that the President will, in a few days, issue a proclamation restoring the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. As a consequence, there will be no military commissions or courts to try offenses in districts where the cases can be disposed of by the civil tribunals.

The Treasury Department is delivering the bonds of the 50,000,000 of the 5-20 conversion loan at the rate of 1,500,000 a day. Between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 only remain to be supplied to the subscription.

The Secretary of the Treasury makes no secret of the fact that his forthcoming report on the finances will be merely an enlargement of the views recently presented in his Fort Wayne speech.

The Government has received no intelligence confirmatory of the recently published exciting reports from the Rio Grande, involving our troops with the French.

New-York.

A bold and shocking murder was committed in Brooklyn on the night of Nov. 22. The victim was a wealthy Cuban theatrical manager, named José Garcia Otero, who came to this country a short time ago on business connected with his profession. He left his temporary stopping place, the Barcelona Hotel, in Great Jones st., between six and seven o'clock in the evening, in company with a friend named José Gonzales. Senor Otero had from $8,000 to $10,000 on his person. After leaving his hotel he was joined by other parties, the whole proceeding to Brooklyn, where, at ten o'clock the same evening, Otero was found murdered, but his body was not then cold. A dagger and two razors were found near him, which at first gave rise to the idea that he had committed suicide; but closer investigation revealed the fact that he was brutally murdered by one or more persons. A pair of gloves, with several cuts in the fingers, was also found near the body. On the following day the police, while on the watch for Gonzales near the Vera Cruz steamer, arrested a Cuban named Pellicier wearing thick woolen gloves. The person of the prisoner was examined, when it was discovered that his hands were cut in several places, and that the cuts corresponded with those on the gloves found near the body of the murdered man. Pellicier at first denied all knowledge of the crime, but afterwards was induced to make a confession to Capt. Waddy, the Spanish Consul and Mr. Cuyas, proprietor of the Barcelona Hotel. His statement is not very trustworthy on some points; but it disclosed the hiding place of Gonzales, who was arrested at a German boarding-house in Centre-st. About $5,000 in gold and bills of exchange, belonging to the murdered man, were found in Gonzales's room, at the house in which he was captured. The Spanish Consul and Mr. Cuyas, proprietor of the Barcelona Hotel, on the 26th had an interview at the Station-House in Brooklyn with Gonzales, who persisted in denying his guilt, and made a weak attempt to give an explanation favorable for himself of the way in which he became possessed of the drafts belonging to Otero.

The funeral of the murdered Cuban, Otero, took place from a Catholic Church in Brooklyn on Nov. 28, and was largely attended. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that the deceased was killed by Gonzales, Pellicier, and other parties unknown.

The Strong Divorce Case was opened in the Superior Court on Nov. 23. The counsel in opening the case gave a *resumé* of that most unfortunate domestic difficulty, and afterward the specifications and charges were stated in full. The court-room was crowded with interested persons of a much higher character than usually attend legal trials. It will be remembered that Mr. Strong sues for a divorce, on the ground of adultery between his wife and his brother. Mrs. Strong brings counter charges against her husband. The parties have heretofore moved in the highest circles of society, and are wealthy. They are connected with some of the first families of the city. The third day's proceedings include the examination of the governess in the family, whose evidence recalls a painful history of domestic life.

The Rev. Sella Martin (colored) gave the results of his mission to England to obtain aid for the suffering freedmen of the South, at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church on Nov. 26. He had succeeded in raising about ... must rely chiefly on the contributions of the North for relief. He found much sympathy among prominent Englishmen, but a general unwillingness to contribute pecuniarily from a fear lest they might be considered as impertinently interfering in our domestic concerns.

John Tillman, the colored man who most brutally violated the person of Lillie Berins, a child of five years, was tried before the Court of Sessions of this city on Nov. 28, and evidence of his guilt adduced of the most revolting character. His counsel attempted no defense, and the Judge gave him the extreme sentence of the law—20 years in the State Prison at hard labor. The case is one of the most horrible we have ever known even in this hot-bed of crime.

Saturday was the 82d anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British troops in 1783, on the conclusion of the War of Independence. The occasion was recognized by a general display of the national flag on the public buildings throughout the city and on the shipping. The veterans of the war of 1812 celebrated the day by a parade through some of the principal streets and an association dinner.

The prize-fight between Davis and Elliot for the championship of the American prize-ring, has terminated in a fizzle, both parties agreeing to draw their own stakes, $1,000 a side. The backers of both men, with the principals, met on Nov. 21 at the office of the stakeholder, George Wilkes, and arrived at this conclusion.

Edward Hand, Superintendent of the State Bank Department, died at Albany recently. Mr. Hand had long been suffering from a debilitating disease, and the fatal result was not unexpected by himself or his friends. For a number of years Mr. Hand had occupied the position of Deputy in the Department.

An important decision has just been made by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Corporation of the City of New-York against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, in favor of the defendants; the Court declaring that the city street railways are not liable to municipal taxation.

Twenty-nine postmasters have lately been appointed in this State. The name of the Amosville Office, Ulster County, has been changed to Binnewater. The stations at Centre Almond (Allegany), Leon Lake (Steuben), and Racket River (St. Lawrence), have been discontinued.

The Magdalen Asylum at Syracuse has been closed, and the project is acknowledged to be a failure. But three of the class for whom it was especially designed have ever found shelter there. Two of the number, it is hoped, were reformed.

Capt. Eugene Van Santvoord fell over the balusters at the United States Hotel, Newburgh, N. Y., on the 20th ult., and was instantly killed. Capt. V. was in his 26th year, and had served during the war with great gallantry.

The New-York Historical Society held its 65th anniversary on Nov. 21, when the President, Frederick De Peyster, delivered the annual address, and Gen. Rosecrans made a few appropriate remarks.

The Commissioners of Health met on Nov. 28 and discussed the subject of cholera, concluding that there is no immediate danger of the scourge in this city at present.

Mary E. Cunningham, aged 13, died in this city on Sunday night from injuries received in the St. John disaster. This is the sixteenth death from that explosion.

Kechner was hanged in the jail yard of Buffalo on the 24th ult. for the murder of a soldier named Henning last September.

A National Convention of wool-growers and manufacturers has been called to meet at Syracuse on the 13th of December.

The flag of the future Irish Republic was raised over the Fenian headquarters, in this city on Nov. 25, in honor of Evacuation day.

A heavy fall of snow took place at Albany on Nov. 29. The thermometer at noon was 39.

New-England.

The schooner Antietam of Harrington for Calais for Washington was abandoned November 23, 50 miles from Cape Ann, being in a sinking condition and dismasted from the effects of the gale. Captain Chandler was lost overboard and drowned. The crew were saved and brought to Boston.

Francis Adams, long connected with the Boston press, and more recently of *The Saturday Evening Express*, died in Boston on Nov. 24. He had been in ill health for some weeks.

The Southern Atlantic States.

At the recent session of the Methodist Conference in Washington, Bishop Simpson sent a colored preacher, the Rev. Mr. Lawson, to Staunton, Va., to preach to the blacks there. He preached one-half day in the Methodist Church Vestry to a black audience. The next day the white clergymen of Staunton met, and voted that thereafter no colored man should preach in that place, but that once in four weeks one of their number should preach exclusively to the blacks. The black members of the Methodist Church, 300 in number, and paying nearly all the parish expenses, thereupon seceded, leaving that church to its 18 white members, and organized a flourishing church of their own in the spacious room of a carriage manufactory. The Baptist clergyman, seeing the ruin of the Methodist Church, and conscious of the inability of his own white flock to sustain him, immediately sent an offer of his vestry to a colored Baptist clergyman. The offer was accepted, and ever since that day the two most flourishing churches in Staunton are the Black Methodist and the White-and-black Baptist.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Southern States will hold its annual meeting in Macon, Georgia, on Thursday, the 14th day of December. The Committee of Commissions will meet at the same time and place, and the proceedings of the two bodies will be looked for with no small interest.

The President has approved the death sentence of two citizens of Georgia, named Christopher C. Reese and John M. Brown, who were convicted by a court-martial of the murder of a negro woman named Nellie West in Taliaferro County, in that State. The executions are to take place on the first Friday in January.

Gen. Grant arrived in Richmond on the 27th ult., and took apartments at the Spottswood House. This is the General's first visit to the city since its surrender.

The Gulf States.

Judge Richard Busteed, formerly of this city, and now presiding over the United States District Court of Alabama, has come into conflict with the military there, Gen. Wood having declined to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Judge for the surrender to the civil authorities of S. C. Dexter, a Treasury cotton agent at Mobile, arrested and held for trial by court-martial on a charge of malfeasance. Subsequently the Judge ordered Gen. Wood to appear and show why he should not be proceeded against for contempt. The General still neither appearing nor responding, a writ of attachment against him, directed to the United States Marshal, was ... proximo.

The Freedmen's Bureau recently received a communication from one of its officers in Montgomery, Ala., inclosing the advertisement of a firm which proposes to furnish the planters with German labor at the following rates per year: for men, $150; for women, $100; for children between 12 and 14 years, $50, and for house-servants, $15 per month. The firm also state that the German emigrants shall live in the negro shanties, be fed on the same food as that formerly received by the slaves, shall pay $25 apiece from their wages for getting the situation, and when sick the time shall be deducted, they paying their own doctor's bill, and boarding themselves when out of work. The Germans of Alabama protest against the movement.

Many of the late Confederate civil and military officers that left for Mexico after the collapse of the Rebellion, have since returned to the United States. Among those recently arrived in Texas are Major McClain and Judge Devine, both of whom have been arrested, and are on their way to New-Orleans to report to Gen. Sheridan.

Capt. Nelson H. Arey of Thomaston, Me., was instantly killed recently near Jacksonville, Fla., by the explosion of an old torpedo, which he found on the Bank of the St. John River. The Captain being ignorant of its destructive properties, struck it a slight blow with an ax, and was thrown some 15 paces. His body was terribly mangled.

The citizens of Liberty County, Texas, have petitioned Gov. Hamilton to organize a militia force to suppress an anticipated insurrection from the negroes, who openly avow their right to a division of property, and refuse to accept any terms of hire. The Chief-Justice of the county had been threatened with death.

A Monroe (La.) paper speaks encouragingly of the prospects of cotton planting in that section. Planters are disposed to give the freedmen a fair chance. The same paper says a large number of emigrants from Alabama and the contiguous States are going to Texas.

Frank Gurley, sentenced to be hanged at Huntsville, Ala., on the 1st inst., has, by the request of numerous citizens of that place, been respited by Brig.-Gen. Whipple, until such time as further facts in his case can be submitted to the President.

Tennessee and Kentucky.

Nashville is infested by bands of robbers and murderers. On the night of the 22d of November, Mr. Heffernan, a resident of that city, was returning from St. Cecilia Seminary with his daughter and son, when he was attacked by four highwaymen, who dragged him into the bushes by the road, and robbed him, injuring him so dangerously that his recovery is impossible. One of the robbers was badly wounded by Heffernan. All have been captured, and are in jail. They were found to be teamsters in the employ of the Government.

A meeting has been called at Nashville by the Mayor and the citizens to protect themselves against the bands of robbers and marauders who infest that city and the surrounding country. Citizens from each Ward were enrolled for patrol duty. The citizens of Davidson County assembled at the Court-House on Nov. 22, and passed resolutions to organize a force for the suppression of robbers and lawlessness in the surrounding country. Twenty-five men were detailed to serve in districts. Gen. Whipple has proposed to equip and mount sufficient men to coöperate with this force, and effectually exterminate the desperadoes who are in their midst.

The Executive Office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Kentucky, was burned on Nov. 23; also a portion of the new building being used for a military department and by the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The library, records and papers of the Court were almost entirely destroyed.

The telegraph announces that Gen. Thomas, commanding the Military Division of the Tennessee, has rescinded his order prohibiting citizens carrying side arms.

A negro was shot and killed on Nov. 24, while attempting to enter the house of Mr. Flowers, on Union-st., Nashville. Mr. John House was shot on the same day on Franklin-pike, one mile from the city, by a negro soldier, and mortally wounded.

The Western States.

A young man and young woman were burned to death on Thursday, Nov. 16, in Franklin County, Kansas, while trying to save some hay from being consumed by a prairie fire. The parents of the young people came from Indiana, and lately settled near Ottawa. Large numbers of prairie fires have occurred recently in the newly settled districts of Kansas, and a very considerable amount of property in the way of barns, fences, hay and fodder, and in two or three instances houses have been destroyed.

The track of the La Crosse Railroad was torn up and a bridge burned near Germantown, 18 miles from Milwaukee, on Nov. 27, supposed to be the work of farm mortgagors, who have mortgaged their farms along the line of the road to the amount of a million of dollars, which mortgages are being foreclosed. The farm mortgagors threaten to destroy the entire road if the Company fail to make provision for the payment of the mortgages. A great deal of trouble is apprehended.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company have commenced laying a second track on the road. It is intended to have a double track all the way from Chicago to Galesburg. Large additions are being made to the rolling stock of the road.

The Collector of Internal Revenue at Louisville has received a dispatch from Cincinnati directing him to seize a boat with three thousand barrels of oil on the way to St. Louis, on its arrival at the first named place.

The Minnesota Central Railroad is now open from Minneapolis to Faribault—56 miles through the heart of the State.

St. Paul (Minn.) has a population of 13,012, against 10,405 in 1860.

The Pacific Coast.

Gen. R. E. De Russey of the Engineer Corps of our army, who had rendered over fifty years of military service to the country, died in San Francisco on Nov. 23, aged seventy-five years.

A San Francisco dispatch says that the recent thorough drenching of the agricultural lands insures a large planting of grain, and probably an abundant yield next season.

Political.

Gov. Humphreys of Mississippi has sent a message to the State Legislature recommending that negro testimony be admitted into the courts; that the freedmen be encouraged to work, so that they can support their families and educate their children; the freedmen to be assured of protection from the State in working for the support of themselves and their families; that a tax be imposed upon the freedmen for the support of helpless freedmen; that the vagrants be forced to engage in some profitable employment to support themselves, and that a military law be passed enabling the militia to protect the people of the State against vagrant negroes and white men. He deems the passage of these measures as of vital importance ... troops from ...

The bill conferring certain civil rights upon freedmen passed the Lower House of the Mississippi Legislature on the 21st inst., with a substitute for the fourth section. Freedmen are allowed to testify and be witnesses when a party to the record; but not in cases exclusively between white men, by a vote of 56 to 30.

The Mississippi Legislature has adopted a bill permitting negro testimony in all cases except where only whites are interested.

Every county in Wisconsin has now been officially heard from, except Pepin, which will add a hundred or two to Fairchild's majority. In four or five of the smaller counties the official majorities only are reported. According to our footings, the vote stands 57,316 for Fairchild to 47,550 for Hobart. Fairchild's majority, 9,786. The vote on the Constitutional Amendment stands 45,620 for, to 53,730 against, thus defeating it by 8,110 majority. A few soldiers' votes were cast, which will add nearly 1,000 to Fairchild's majority, and will not materially change the majority against suffrage extension.

The following are the returns of the votes cast in the XVIth Congressional District of this State, in an election held November 7, for a successor to the late Orlando Kellogg:

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Clinton	2,748	2,514
Essex	2,475	1,548
Warren	1,923	1,927
Total	7,146	5,979

The Hon. Robert S. Hale, Union, is elected over the Hon. Halsey R. Wing, Democrat, by a majority of 1,167.

Gov. Parsons of Alabama recommends to the Legislature of that State, now in session at Montgomery, in addition to the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery, the passage of a law for the protection of the freedmen, and a code of vagrant laws applicable to blacks and whites alike. He says the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment will result in restoring the State to all her political rights in the Union.

Secretary Seward, in a recent dispatch to Provisional Governor Holden of North Carolina, advises the latter of the earnest desire of President Johnson that the State Legislature shall promptly ratify the anti-Slavery amendment to the National Constitution. The Governor is also informed that his administration is fully appreciated, and that the President expects him to continue to exercise his functions in the same spirit that he has heretofore manifested.

Nashville papers give returns from 19 counties in Alabama, which show for Patton, 6,963; for Bulger, 6,758; for Smith, 151. Patton is a native of Huntsville, Alabama, an experienced legislator, and one of the wealthiest citizens of the State. All of the candidates are competent men. Bulger was a Colonel in the Rebel service.

The majority of the House Committee of the Tennessee Legislature have reported against the Negro Testimony bill. They assign two reasons: 1. The majority of the people are opposed to it. 2. Legislation in favor of negro testimony at this time is premature.

Gov. Cony of Maine has appointed Gen. George F. Shepley to the Judgeship on the Supreme Court Bench of that State, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Woodbury Davis.

A private letter from Denver, Colorado, received here, states that there are no hopes for the election of Gilpin as Governor.

The latest additions to the vote for Governor in North Carolina show 20,164 for Holden and 26,962 for Worth.

The Republicans of this city have nominated Marshall O. Roberts for Mayor, and Murray Hoffman for Corporation Counsel.

At the Hartford (Ct.) charter election on Nov. 27 the Unionists elected their entire ticket by from 28 to 390 majority.

S. F. Phillips of Orange has been chosen Speaker of the Lower House of the North Carolina Legislature.

The Hon. Thomas Settle, a stanch Unionist, has been chosen speaker of the North Carolina Senate.

Domestic Miscellany.

The examination, before the United States Assessors at Meadville, of the proprietors of certain wells on Pithole Creek, against which the Government has claims, was held on Nov. 22. The Assessors and Collectors had reason to suppose that there was more oil being produced during certain months than was being returned for taxation. Upon inquiring they found that the agents of certain wells returned upon their reports only the value of the working interest, and not the entire products of the wells. An investigation was therefore called and it was found that some of these agents (whether with intent to defraud or otherwise) had claimed to have an understanding with the owners of the land and free interest, to the effect that the latter should take their share of the oil from the tanks, and pay their share of the tax. The custom has heretofore been for the working interest to pay the whole amount of the tax and collect the respective portions from land and free interest. The decision of the Assessors placed the penalty upon the free interest, which is one-fourth of the oil, but referred the matter to the Chief Commissioner at Washington for final decision. The working and land interests showed receipts for revenue tax. The decision is attracting much attention, as it involves a large amount of money, and reverses decisions which have heretofore been considered as law, and as such been generally observed.

Information having reached the Government a week or two since that Major W. H. Gibbon, Quartermaster George E. Taylor, and Private Robert Heth, late of the Confederate States Army, had in their possession, at the surrender of Lee's army, $47,000 in gold belonging to the Rebel Government, they were accordingly arrested, and imprisoned in the Old Capitol. Heth, under the direction of his superiors, subsequently buried $20,000 near the Dan River in North Carolina, which the party afterward exhumed and most of which they spent in and around Richmond. But about $4,000 has been recovered by the Government. The prisoners have since been discharged.

An express train between Baltimore and Pittsburgh recently ran off the track near Hanover Junction, Pa., completely demolishing the engine, express, baggage and two passenger cars. James Harris, a brakeman, of Harrisburg, was mortally injured, having both legs completely smashed. He died before the legs could be amputated. Over an hour was occupied in cutting him out of the wreck. The accident was caused by the breaking of a flange of a wheel of the locomotive tender. The coffins containing the remains of three soldiers of West Newton, exhumed at Fair Oaks, were broken into fragments, and the remains all mangled together inseparably.

The Pennsylvania Steel Works are to be located on the Kelker Farm, 2½ miles south-east of Harrisburg. This enterprise will be the most expensive of its kind ever erected in America, and is to be on this continent what the celebrated works of Wade & Butcher at Sheffield, are to Europe. One thousand experienced workmen in steel will be brought from England, while 1,500 other skilled mechanics will be required for the full operation of these works.

A collision ... Mississippi, seven miles above Helena. The Niagara sunk in 20, feet of water. One hundred deck passengers, mostly discharged colored soldiers, were drowned. The cabin passengers and crew were all saved. The Niagara was valued at $130,000, and was not insured. She had 200 tons of freight on board. The Post Boy was not injured.

The Adams Express Company, through their Superintendent at Cincinnati, offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and holding of Rudolph L. Dodge, who escaped from jail at Vicksburg, Miss., on the night of the 20th ult. He had been committed on the charge of robbing the Company.

A novel official document was received at the Indian Bureau recently. It is a tabular analysis of the cost per head to the Government "of killing Indians and squaws." On the Western plains the average cost of killing an Indian has been about $500,000, while for a squaw the cost is nearly 2,000,000.

John P. Reed, jr., indicted for the murder of Jacob Crouse, was acquitted on Saturday, at Bedford, Penn., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The killing of Crouse was caused by political disagreements arising out of the late Rebellion.

A gold-quartz vein lately discovered in Green Co., Pa., is found to extend into West Virginia. A petroleum company, in sinking an oil-well, struck the rock at the depth of 519 feet. Specimens have been sent to Philadelphia for examination.

A very disastrous fire occurred at Meadville, Pa., on Nov. 26. An entire block of wooden buildings was totally destroyed. They were occupied by some of the most important business firms of the town. The loss is estimated from $150,000 to $175,000.

Peter J. Cuonel was executed at Morristown, N. J., recently, for the murder of his wife. The murderer was so overcome with emotion that the sheriff was compelled to carry him to the scaffold in a chair.

The officers of the Treasury Department have seized a counterfeit plate of the ten-forty bonds, of the denomination of $500, so well executed that the spurious bonds would have been difficult of detection.

The Hon. A. M. Harrington, Chancellor of the State of Delaware, died suddenly at the Washington House, Philadelphia, on the 28th ult.

The United States Consul at Barcelona informs the State Department that the cholera in that city has entirely disappeared.

Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, by advice of his physicians, is going to Cuba for rest and recuperation.

The total receipts from Internal Revenue since the 30th of June, amount to $146,500,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

The recent cold weather had not operated to stay the cattle plague, as was anticipated, but the frost and cold rains had rather aggravated it. The news from the continent is both meager and unimportant. The cholera was on the continued decrease in Paris. A meeting of the Deak party, held recently in Pesth, had made certain demands on the Austrian Government, looking to the enlarged constitutional rights of Hungary, and asking for an address to the ... one by the approaching Hungarian Diet, which shall demand, among other things, the integrity of Hungary as recognized prior to 1859.

By the arrival of the Allemania at this port and the Nova Scotian at Portland we have news from Europe to November 18, five days later than that already received.

The London Times mentions a report that Mr. Cushing is instructed not only to coöperate with Mr. Adams in the settlement of the Alabama claims, but to ascertain English opinion concerning American finances. It infers, therefrom, that the intentions of the American Government are peaceable.

The English police have at length succeeded in arresting Mr. Stephens, the alleged Head Center of the Fenians in Ireland. Martin Higgins, reported to be another Head Center, has been arrested at Tuam and committed for trial.

Public opinion in England condemns the conduct of Spain toward South America, and the general wish seems to be that England, France and the United States should promptly put a stop to the Spanish practice of "levying black mail."

The Scotia, from Liverpool, Nov. 18, via Queenstown, Nov. 19, arrived here Nov. 29, bringing two days later news. The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, Nov. 15, also arrived here same day.

The Fenian Head-Center of Ireland, James Stephens, and the three Fenians arrested with him, were, on Nov. 15, committed for trial. Stephens declared that he did not intend to employ any lawyer, because he did not recognize the existence of British law in Ireland.

The United States Consul at Liverpool had announced that the Shenandoah would sail for New-York on Nov. 21.

The French army is to be reduced by no less than 40,000 men. The decree which announces this measure creates, of course, universal surprise. It is reported that England will soon follow the example of France.

An English company have received from the King of Denmark a concession for laying a telegraph between England, Norway and North America, by way of Greenland.

Mexico.

During the progress of the late siege, Brownsville, which is on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, directly opposite Matamoros, was filled with people from the latter place, who fled to escape the expected attack. American soldiers stood on the river bank and cheered the Republicans opposite, and for this an Imperial gunboat fired on the American side. Gen. Weitzel has ordered an investigation of this affair. Gen. Weitzel, at the request of Gen. Escobedo, and in the interest of humanity, sent over the river tents for the latter's wounded, and many of them were transported to Brownsville, and received the attention of the United States army surgeons there. The Imperialists professed to have discovered a heinous plot to surrender the city and assassinate Gen. Mejia among the officers of a party of about 400 Americans at Matamoros in the Imperial service, known as Contra Guerrillas. Two of these officers, formerly of the Rebel army in this country, were court-martialed and sentenced to be shot. One of them was executed, but the other escaped. The Matamoros papers charge that this plot was purely American, that $55,000 was to have been paid to the conspirators for its execution, and that a portion of the money had been paid, and that the remainder was in Brownsville.

A dispatch from New-Orleans on the 24th inst. says that an official order was issued by Mejia on the 14th, prohibiting any one from crossing from the American side to Matamoros, or *vice versa*. Upon the receipt of information that there was firing on Antonio from the Texas side, the French Commodore dispatched a vessel to Vera Cruz with the particulars of the occurrence. It is reported that a swift vessel will be dispatched to France for immediate reënforcements. The Liberal Army is encamped about nine miles from Matamoros, fully confident of the speedy capture of that city and Bagdad. Highly important communications had passed between the Imperial commander of the fleet and the Federal commander at Brownsville, which will cause considerable interest in official circles.

A Brownsville letter, dated the 15th inst., corroborates the statement that the Imperialists fired on a United States boat drifting down the river, causing the crew to run her ashore and take safety in flight. The Imperial fire did no harm to the boat, but the Captain of it had a narrow escape, a musket ball passing through his hat. It is understood that Gen. Weitzel has demanded an explanation of the affair. According to a Matamoros journal, the Imperial steamer Antonio was, on Nov. 7, fired into from the northern bank of the Rio Grande, near where Cortinas had been encamped. The same paper maintains that the Liberals from whom the fire proceeded were dressed in Federal uniforms. The Government in Washington has not yet received confirmation of this report. ... gunboat Antonio fired upon and sunk two ... boats on the American shore of the Rio Grande, which were about to make a night attack upon her. The forces of Cortinas are charged by the same paper with having murdered a Federal paymaster above Brownsville. The city of Mexico is soon to be ... by telegraph with Matamoros.

Official advices from Mexico, received in Washington by Señor Romero, are to the effect that the City and State of Chihuahua have been evacuated by the French, and that Juarez was proceeding thence from El Paso.

Our Washington correspondent says that parties who left the City of Mexico on the 8th inst. state that most of the public men and politicians in that city looked upon a war with the United States as quite probable, and were making preparations in consequence. Several Cabinet meetings had been held, in which the question of a war with the United States was agitated. The decision of the Cabinet was that serious apprehensions were entertained on that subject, and that it was not too soon to take measures of precaution required for the defense of the country against foreign aggression. The resolution of the Cabinet had, however, been anticipated by Marshal Bazaine, who for the last six months had looked upon a war with this country as unavoidable, and who has in consequence prepared himself for such an emergency. By his orders several points have been fortified; others are actually receiving their contingent in men, guns, and ammunition. The mountain passes have been defended with earthworks, and in every French encampment the bustle and turmoil attending the preparations of a great war are to be seen.

Col. Bravo, a bearer of dispatches from Juarez to the United States Government, arrived in Kansas City on Nov. 24, and left immediately for Washington. Col. Bravo asserts that the Liberal forces still number 50,000 men, and that, as soon as the means are raised, 75,000 can be put in the field.

Canada.

The oil wells of Canada West are said to be an established fact. They are situated near the Thames River, in the vicinity of Bothwell. The Toronto papers state that seven are already giving oil at the rate of from 30 to 40 barrels a day, and the region has every indication of being well stocked with the article. So Prof. Hull, the geologist and the experienced oil-prospector, says. Bothwell is rapidly becoming a thriving town—buildings of various kinds going up, the Great Western Railway is enlarging its accommodations, land sales and high prices the order of the day.

The Fenians, according to official returns, number in Canada over 70,000. All the Catholics in the volunteers in Toronto have been drawn out. The Orangemen and Catholics are arming generally.

Africa.

The Cape of Good Hope mail of the 14th of October is received. The Cape Parliament had been prorogued. War between the Free State men and the Basutos continued. The attempts of the Boers to capture the stronghold of Mobesh had failed. The British Government declined to take possession of the country as desired by Mobesh. Trade was dull.

The West Coast of Africa mails are received. Negotiations were progressing favorably for the reopening of communications with Ashantee. At Sierra Leone the native wars continued.

Cuba.

By the arrival of the Moro Castle at this port we have dates from Havana to Nov. 22. The steamship Hendrick Hudson, from Philadelphia, while entering the port was run into by a Spanish man-of-war, and cut down to the water's edge. Great dissatisfaction prevails in Cuba with the appointment of Gen. Lersundi, a notorious pro-Slavery man, as Captain-General.

China.

Dr. William Irvin, American Consul at Amoy, China, died there, while professionally attending the natives during the prevalence of the cholera in August last.

India.

A telegram has been received from India announcing the end of the war in Bhootan. Peace was concluded on November 13.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1865.

CURRENCY—RESUMPTION.

We are amazed that any should believe—as several who write us seem to do—that our present watered Currency operates either as a Protection to Home Industry or as an impediment to excessive Importation. It has no more effect in that way than an act of Congress changing the denominations of our Specie Currency, so that every half-dollar should be called a dollar, every half-eagle an eagle, would have. Can it be necessary to argue so plain a proposition?

Resumption would help our Home Industry in this way: Men hate to invest money in Houses, or Mills, or Mines, or Railroads, when they know that $1,000 thus expended now will go no further than $600 would by-and-by. They naturally choose to lend their money on stocks, or invest it in Government bonds, and thus wait till the Currency hardens and Prices fall, before putting it into structures that are certain to be cheapened by Resumption. Who can be ignorant of this?

But about Importations:

We are now, and have long been, importing far too many goods, especially of costly and sumptuous Fabrics. The duties on Imports are high; the rates of Exchange heavily adverse; so that $1,000 sent abroad for goods will not return £100 worth to the American consumer; yet what cares the man who has made $50,000 in two or three speculative operations? what cares his fashion-following, dress-adoring wife? They jointly go ahead and pooh-pooh the expense; so that Wines at $5 to $10 per bottle are drunk as freely as when they cost $2 and $3.

Let us resume, and you will see Imports falling off, people grown suddenly economical, superb dresses made to do for ten or twelve parties instead of one or two, and a sudden pulling up all around. If we could resume on the 1st day of January next, we should import One Hundred Millions' worth less in 1866 than we should on a diluted Currency; and that would be just so much clear gain.

—"But our Public Securities, now held abroad, will come back upon us."

Let them come! We *heartily* wish they had never gone—wish they were all back to-day. If those who now hold them send them here for sale, they can only sell them for what we may be willing to pay for them. We profoundly wish they would send every bond back to-morrow, sell it for coin and take the coin away. We should be stronger then, and better able to resume, than we now are.

—Why won't people see that *debt* is the main obstacle to Resumption? If we owed Europe nothing, we might resume to-morrow on a quarter of the specie we have in the country. [illegible]ody is going to run the Banks for coin but those who need it in their [illegible]. We (for illustration) receive and pay out nearly $1,000,000 per annum in our business, yet we use no coin but a little change, and rarely need or draw even a trifle of specie from our bank. But if we were importing Silks or Woolens, Wines or Metals, we *might* want coin to the extent of half our business, and the banks would have to supply it.

The notion that a debauched Currency stimulates Exportation is a sheer fallacy. For a few days (or hours) after the premium on Gold takes a long leap upward, Exportation may be stimulated; but the prices of exportable staples very soon adjust themselves to the new rates of Exchange, and then all is flat again.

But we cannot export heavily at present, for want of the raw material. We haven't the staples in large quantities to spare. What we *should* do is to reduce our Imports to the lowest figure until we can grow a heavy crop next year. And this most needed reduction will be greatly aided by Resumption.

Rulers of the Nation's policy! in behalf of Half a Million widows and orphans of Union soldiers, whose paltry pension of $8 per month is belittled to $5 by a diluted Currency, we implore you to give us the earliest possible Resumption!

THE SHENANDOAH.

Our British cotemporaries seem apprehensive of a declaration of war, or some overt act of hostility, from our Government, because of the devastations on our commerce by the Alabama, Shenandoah, and other British corsairs. We do not pretend to know what the President will say in his forthcoming Message; but we guess that their fears of immediate belligerent demonstrations on our part will be somewhat modified.

We believe the general feeling on this side to be that, if Great Britain can afford to let matters remain as they are, we can. If she is willing to abide by the precedents she has established, we can bide our time; but it certainly will be unsafe for her to embark in another war, even with the Fenians, until this matter is adjusted.

In Medford, near Boston, they used, years ago, to make brick extensively; and—the brick-makers being in attendance on their burning kilns all night—were violently suspected of making raids on the watermelon-patches of the neighboring farmers. The farmers kept watch and ward as well as they could; but, working hard all day, their eyelids were heavy at night, and they often awoke in the morning to find that their melon-patches had suffered extensively since evening. In such cases, the despoiled set up no howl, but simply made an entry in his account-book like this:

"Sept. 22. Mr. Thief:
By 40 watermelons at 50c.........$20 00"

If any more went the next night, or the next, they were entered in like manner; and so on, until at length his watchings were rewarded by the detection and seizure of some culprit in the act of bagging more melons, when the account was produced, and he was required to pony up the last stiver of it. It was in vain that he pleaded youth and indiscretion—had never been on such a foray before—knew nothing of past raids, &c., &c.—"Mr. Thief" had just this alternative—to send to his "boss" for money wherewith to foot the bill, or go to jail and stand trial for the trover. The discipline rarely failed of its end—the bill was paid, and "hooking" watermelons was abandoned by the brickmakers as an unprofitable speculation.

On the whole, we are sure Great Britain will think best to have this matter of spoliation settled before she again goes to war. Let her have ample time to consider, and she cannot fail to see the thing in its proper light.

WELCOMING DEATH.

This queer human life of ours has many strange phases. The philosophy that kills Time is the most popular, although when the years lie dead around us with their hopes, cares, joys, griefs, dreams, ambitions, and nothing left but a few experiences, a straggling gray hair, a bundle of letters tied with faded ribbon and a daily tendency to lengthen the afternoon naps, we rather chide swift-footed destiny, and think mournfully of what might have been. The strongest hearts beat quickly amid grave-stones. Ashes to ashes, dust to dust, and if we are Alexanders we must come to loam. If no consolation was left but this, if we did not feel that when the sordid body did its work and was cast away, a new work began, the nature of which we know not, but whose inspiration is with us always, life would be a calamity and not a blessing. The stern theology of many creeds would have us feel that these veins and sinews, these slowly pulsing arteries, are but so much fuel for eternal bonfires. We do not discuss that now. Whether we are to be burned into a crisp after the manner of a joint or a haunch, or whether "the lake of fire" is the strong Oriental imagery for the torture of remorse and the pain of contrition—more dreadful to the true mind than any physical roasting or toasting—it is not for us to say. We do not write now as a theological critic. We believe in life—in the air, sunshine, the blue sea, the green grass, good books and beautiful women. We believe in it, and ask almost with wonder whether any more worldly men can think of welcoming death.

Life is sweet; but men may turn from it at times and welcome infinity. A kind, genial gentleman, whose friends were numerous—who had lived three-score peaceful and honored years—a Senator—the companion and friend of the President of the United States—the envied politician of America—went down to the Hudson River one day and drowned himself. Men have committed self-slaughter before. Remorse, disappointed love, care, weariness of life, chagrin, poverty, shame, have induced mortals to dispose of their own fate by sending their bodies back to ashes and carrying an appeal from destiny to God. This man had no such care. Of all men in America he was the one to live. Men spoke of him as the one in ten thousand to whom life was a Summer dream. He had power, wealth, political influence. Men went to him and wafted incense, and asked to be moved [illegible] as though they were so many chessmen. This was the [illegible] view. But now, when the waters are sobbing over his cold, dead form, and rude watermen are digging and dragging and fishing for his bones; now, when death has torn away the drapery from his life, we see that even greatness has its skeleton, and that fame may become hideous.

There were many things to make this gentleman welcome death, and here is the lesson that we, as public teachers, must apply. Our American system has that about it that makes every man shudder, unless he has in his nature the most selfish instincts, and God has gifted him with the rare power of dissolving his own personality, and making office and the duties of office machine-work. The late President was a man of enduring personal vigor, with an elasticity and quaintness of mind that made him resist the tumult of American political life, and avoid many of its harassing cares. Yet we know that, in the hight of the civil war, he, time and again, broke down, his noble face became weary and haggard, and nothing but his strong will and the undergrowth of gnarled manhood that remained to his nature, prevented him from going down to the Potomac River and seeking a grave. "I do not know," he once said, "how this war will end; but I do know that, end as it may, I shall not long survive it." The strong man felt his strength yielding, and his nearest friends believed that the bullet of John Wilkes Booth only briefly anticipated a natural death. We remember how Gen. Harrison was destroyed by a murrain of cider-suckers and coon minstrels. There is a legend which Victor Hugo heard on the Rhine, about a certain wicked Bishop who ruled in Rhineland. His crimes escaped human punishment, but God can always reach the man of sin. So a multitude of rats came to his castle, and gnawed through the gates, and entered his walls, and forced his chamber, driving him from refuge to refuge, until they caught the wretched sinner on an island of the Rhine and devoured him. The fate that befell this wicked man seems to be ordained for all who control office-giving in America, and one might preach a homily upon punishments, showing that no punishments are so terrible as those called fame and power. The higher men go, the more they have to bear. They are Bishops of the Rhine, doomed to be devoured by rats.

How was it with the poor Senator who lies to-day in self-sought communion with the fishes of the sea? He was a gentleman. None knew him but to love him—to yield imperceptibly to the fascination of his frank, manly face, the clear, merry laugh, the joy that never seemed to leave his calm blue eyes. Why was it that this man, whom children came to with loving instinct, and women looked upon with tenderness—for widow nor orphan never sought his aid in vain—was forced, from very despair, to go down to the bottom of the sea? The rats were after him. When he came from Washington, they caught his scent. When he went to the Custom-House, they gnawed through bolt, and [illegible], and bar, and the granite walls. When he went to the Astor House, they followed him from chamber to chamber, from dining-room to parlor, and from parlor to bedroom. He fled to Ogdensburgh, hoping for consolation and peace amid the scenes of his youth, the fields he was wont to plow, the rivers and lawns of his home. But neither steam nor lightning can outrun the furies, and the rats followed him from station to station, and chased him from the county depot to his country home. If death was inevitable, he would die peacefully, and not from torture, and so welcome the rushing river; and, lest it prove treacherous, and deny the peace this sadly-hunted man would have, he puts upon his neck a leaden burden, and sinks to rise no more. The rats have lost their prey.

We find it hard—we living men—to traverse the fearful decision that made a Senator a suicide. If our community is so depraved as to hunt public officials to the grave, why censure men of a sensitive, womanly nature, who go to the river and find peace from their importunities in its deepness. Stand all apart! Look on this dead man—rest has come to him at last—rest from strife and crime and selfishness, men eating their fellow-men, and living like ravens and crows on the offal of public life. Are there no fields to be tilled in the far West, no rock-concealed mines to be torn to pieces for the gold that is in them, no canals to be dug, no roads to be built—nothing, that this poor man must be picked to death merely because he is an officer of the Revenue. He has a thousand offices, you say, and therefore you would clean his bones. Shame upon us, upon our manhood, that we cannot be men, but vermin. The guilt of this death is not upon the soul of the suicide, but upon the souls of living men, upon those who hunted him with such eagerness and rapacity, that life was a dreary burden, reason fell, and death became a welcome blessing.

ST. LOUIS.

We never saw St. Louis, have no special interest in it, and few friends residing there; but we wish to record our conviction—with great respect for Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Chicago, which we *have* seen—that St. Louis is destined to have henceforth the most rapid growth of any American city, and to be recognized as the chief inland emporium of our country within the next twenty years. We believe the Census of 1900 will rank the chief cities of the United States in this order: 1. New-York; 2. Philadelphia; 3. St. Louis; 4. Chicago; 5. Cincinnati; 6. San Francisco; 7. Baltimore; 8. Boston; 9. Pittsburgh; 10. Richmond.

This train of thought is suggested by the fact that the South-West branch of the Pacific Railroad—which the exigencies of War has long halted at Rolla—is about to be pushed on to the border of *Texas*, where it is to be met by one from Galveston, forming a direct line from the Gulf to the Missouri, 900 miles long. Another line, composed of different roads, will soon connect St. Louis directly with Minneapolis on the upper Mississippi at the Falls of St. Anthony, supplanting over 800 miles of devious and often obstructed river transportation by a little over 400 of rail. St. Louis will then be but a day's ride from those Falls, which afford the most valuable water-power on our continent, and [illegible] two or three days from Galveston, thus bringing tropic [illegible] within her grasp, and superseding a navigation that now traverses little less than 3,000 miles and consumes at least three weeks. Meantime, the "Union Pacific" is being pressed steadily westward, and will bring St. Louis within three days' ride of Denver and the mines of the Rocky Mountains within the next three years. Those mines will then employ and reward at least a hundred times the labor that can now be profitably employed in them—will produce Silver at $10 per pound and Gold at $100, where they now cost $25 and $250. Most dazzling is the immediate future that opens for our country when our people shall have settled down into the conviction that it is every way wiser, nobler, and even cheaper, to hire whatever labor you may require and pay a fair price for it than undertake to get it for nothing.

BURNING SCHOOL-HOUSES.

It is curious to notice how truly characteristic is Slavery in its ultimate spasms. At Tullahoma, as a Tennessee dispatch informs us, certain ex-patriarchs, disgusted in their serene minds by the turn which affairs have taken, and exasperated to the last degree by the hideous sight of a Freedman's School-house, could find no vent for their pressing passions, except by indulgence in arson. So they set fire to the little seminary, and reduced it to ashes. Forthwith came an order from Gen. Thomas—"Rebuild the school-house immediately!" This being contemptuously disregarded, a detachment of soldiers is now stimulating the architectural capacities of the Tullahomans, with what success we shall presently hear. This little event sufficiently illustrates the animus of a certain class. While you are expecting them to reconstruct a State, they are burning school-houses. It is very suggestive.

For our own part, we are ready to confess, after a pretty long experience of the folly of mankind, that we have never heard or read of anything so foolish as this. Of course, there is no limit to human hallucination; but that any white man, even in Tullahoma, should fancy that his safety or prosperity depends upon keeping two-thirds of his neighbors in the densest ignorance, seems almost incredible. It is as if a community should prefer the neighborhood of tigers or boa-constrictors to that of cows, or sheep or horses. Ignorance and Slavery were compatible, and of a piece; but Ignorance and Freedom can produce nothing better than License, and the hard tyranny which it necessitates. Unless the Freedmen's school-houses are to be as safe and as sacred as churches, not destroyed but multiplied, not defiled but adorned, not degraded but glorified, we can hope for no peace, no progress and no prosperity. It is the utter blindness to this truth in every Free State long since recognized and liberally acted upon which is producing local troubles, and making the future difficult and dubious. It is like the last flurry of the whale which shatters the boat and sends its crew drifting about in mortal peril. It is like the inability of the Bourbons to learn or to forget. It is like the satanic waywardness which cared for nothing between rule and ruin. We are not discouraged by the observation of such folly, only because we are certain that it is limited, even at present, by the instinct of self-preservation, and because we know that time will make less and less its power for evil, until it disappears altogether.

Nothing is more certain than that the South must have intelligent labor, or become in time a mere desert. It may seem to be a paradox, that a man who can read and write will, for that very reason, better cultivate cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco; but it is literally true, and, what is more, it is a truth upon which by far the most prosperous part of the nation has been for two centuries acting with the most prodigious success. The more intelligent the laborer, the higher will be his motives, and the more elevated his motives, the more steadily and profitably will he work. As a mere matter of money, how much would Massachusetts ask a day to abolish her public schools? Close and niggardly as she has been called, the gold has not been minted which could tempt her. She shrinks from popular ignorance as she would from pestilence or a famine. Her confidence in popular education as a public safeguard and ornament is no idle and Utopian dream. She has tried the experiment—she began it when she was weak and struggling for political existence; she has carried it on through revolutions and reverses, through peace and war, in the day of great as in the day of small things, and she fully comprehends that all she is she owes to the fidelity with which she has excluded ignorance from her borders. Yet with this example, and many others like it, before their eyes, the white folks of Tullahoma are afraid of Freedmen's Schools! Do they prefer Freedmen's Jails? Freedmen's Almshouses? Freedmen's Hospitals? Do they prefer indolence to industry? indifference to alacrity? stolidity to intelligence? wastefulness to thrift? lawlessness to loyalty? tumult to order? If not, let them be chary of burning any more school houses!

THE DISTURBANCES IN JAMAICA.

The deplorable disturbances in Jamaica, particulars of which we published a few days ago, have afforded a congenial theme to a certain section of the press in this country, and no effort has been spared to make the impression upon the public mind that the affair was nothing short of a wide-spread *jacquerie*, having for its object the extermination of the white and brown inhabitants of that island. A cursory perusal of our Jamaica files by the last Kingston mail led us, however, to quite a different conclusion; and now that we have, by careful collation of the accounts given in the different newspapers, acquainted ourselves with all the facts of the case, we are convinced that the outbreak was nothing more than a riot, which might have been suppressed without a resort to martial law, and the wholesale shooting and hanging by which the lives of thousands of the black people were sacrificed in the short space of three weeks. Not only is there not a tittle of evidence of any kind published in the newspapers in support of the statement that the outbreak in St. Thomas was part of a widely-ramified plot for the destruction of the [illegible] but the accounts of the so-called rebellion furnished by the Jamaica journals—although all *ex parte*—are of the most self-contradictory character. A brief resumé of the main facts will enable our readers to judge as to the correctness of our conclusions.

It appears that, under apprehension of some disturbance among the blacks in St. Thomas, owing to the resistance shown by many of them to the execution of a warrant issued for the capture of twenty-seven individuals concerned in the rescue of a negro from the hands of the police, the Chief Magistrate of the parish called out the volunteers—a small body of men formed for the purpose of assisting the authorities in the suppression of local disturbances. On the day of the riot the volunteers were drawn up in front of the Court-House, under arms, and, upon the approach of the mob, and before any excesses had been committed by the people, beyond the flinging of a few stones at the soldiers, fired upon the people, killing no fewer than six negroes, and wounding several. This was done at the command of the Chief Magistrate, who was among the number of those who afterward fell victims to the fury of the populace. Upon seeing their friends fall, and the volunteers preparing to load again, the blacks attacked the Court-House, and then commenced the work of slaughter. The magistrate who gave the order to fire upon the people, and his particular friends, were singled out by the mob, and those—*and these alone*, except four volunteers who fell in the attack—were killed. Altogether, twelve lives, including the volunteers, were taken by the blacks. Subsequently, the same evening, one planter, a white man, was attacked in his house, and died the next morning from the wounds he received. For these thirteen lives over two thousand blacks have been put to death, and hundreds of others whipped, receiving from fifty to one hundred lashes with "a cat" on the bare back, while whole townships inhabited by the negroes have been reduced to ashes.

It may be said that after the bloody affair at Morant Bay the negroes committed excesses. But what were those excesses? Beyond the killing of the planter already referred to, not a single life was taken by them. Not a woman or a child was touched. Indeed, when, in the alarm of the moment, one white lady, with her children, was flying from her residence, "some fifty of the Hordly people" (blacks), says the correspondent of a Kingston newspaper, "with *faithful, humane and honest hearts*, met them at the foot of the hill" and took them under their protection; and, in another case, a number of negroes "carried a Mrs. Harrison,"—the wife of a planter—"on their shoulders and in their arms from the plantation on which she resided to the village of Bath," where she thought she would be in greater safety than on the estate, her husband being absent from home at the time. The excesses committed by the blacks consisted in the plundering of houses, whose occupants had fled in alarm, leaving them to be pillaged by the rogues and vagabonds who, in such circumstances of excitement and trouble as then existed in the parish, are always found ready to plunder. Nor can it be said that owing to the promptitude with which the military were moved to the scene of the disturbances, and martial law proclaimed, the blacks had no time to carry out their intentions, for it appears that it was fully 24 hours after the Morant Bay slaughter before the soldiers reached that place, and during this time, had the blacks been so disposed, they had ample opportunity of perpetrating the indiscriminate massacre which it is alleged entered into their original plans; for, the police and the volunteers having been scattered, there was no force left in the parish to oppose any resistance whatever to them. It strikes us, too, as somewhat remarkable, that not a single body of hostile blacks was found in any part of the disturbed district by the military, who, it seems, so small was the danger actually apprehended, were sent out against the negroes in detachments of fifteen and twenty soldiers each; and in one case we find that a party of only three soldiers were sent out, who, after roaming over the district for two days, succeeded in capturing a number of unarmed negroes, and in shooting down several who were trying to run away and hide themselves in the woods. Meanwhile the Kingston newspapers, at the time when the disturbances in St. Thomas were at their hight, put forth statements, from day to day, to the effect that in all the districts immediately adjacent to the Parish of St. Thomas, as well as in all other parts of the island, order and quiet prevailed among the people, who were industriously engaged in their every-day avocations.

It seems to us that the truth about the real character of this outbreak in Jamaica is yet to be told. The statements we have had are all on one side only; and it is a significant, and, certainly, suspicious circumstance, that the editors and proprietors of the only two journals in Jamaica that are, we are informed, perfectly independent of the Government, have been arrested for alleged complicity in the affair, and handed over to the military authorities. What if it should turn out, upon that inquiry which we doubt not Parliament will call upon the Imperial Government to make into this unhappy business, that a riot was converted into a so-called rebellion for political reasons? What if it should turn out that the negroes of the Parish of St. Thomas were goaded into riotous demonstrations by the conduct of the local authorities toward them? Despite the attempt to gag the press in Jamaica, the truth must come out. It is only a question of time. This must be borne in mind, that the blacks were not the first in shedding blood—in taking life; and it is worthy of note that *The Kingston Morning Journal* admits, inadvertently it would appear, that the firing upon the mob was an act of "indiscretion."

HAS THE SOUTH ANY STATESMEN STILL LIVING?

Politicians swarm like flies in every free country, while statesmen are rare, even in the most favored clime and age. To comprehend and respect the changes that time is ever making, so [illegible] to be found riding deceased horses or chasing the shadows of wild geese long since defunct, is a rare attainment. Most men loathe the fatigue of thinking, preferring to follow in any track which they fancy their fathers trod before them, though the conditions have so changed that no one who used his eyes would think of following it now.

A gigantic, pervading "institution," known as Slavery, has hitherto possessed and mastered the South. It was at once powerful and jealous, omnipresent and exacting. Whoever came within its sphere was compelled to do homage at its shrine. No lawyer could plead, no doctor practice, no clergyman preach, no editor publish, at the South, who did not loudly and constantly vociferate that Slavery was beneficent and Divine. Slavery was the sun around which each lesser luminary revolved; it was the touchstone of soundness in faith, morals or politics. A politician, especially, might indulge any caprice, ride any hobby, uphold any absurdity, provided he was but a devotee of Slavery: but this was indispensable.

At length, Slavery has passed away. The fact may be deplored; the motives of this or that class may be impugned; the beneficence of the transformation disputed; still, the fact remains. American Slavery is dead, and its remains require prompt and final burial.

The relation has perished; the people remain. Within the region which was preponderantly Rebel, there are to-day some Four to Five Millions of Whites and Three Millions of Blacks. They are intermingled in the same communities, and diffused over an area of some Half a Million square miles of arable soil in a genial clime. Outside of a few commercial cities, they do not average ten to the square mile, and the two races are nearly equal in numbers. The White adult males have been fearfully reduced in numbers by the War, whereby the Blacks also have suffered. The whole land has been laid waste, houses and fences burned, industry lies paralyzed, and poverty and misery everywhere abound. Never was a people in more urgent need of wise, benignant statesmanship; never were labor, thrift, social harmony, and mutual good-will, more pressingly demanded.

Reconciliation — reciprocal trust — mutual good-will—hearty coöperation between Whites and Blacks in the reëstablishment of thrift, comfort, prosperity—these are to-day the crying needs of the South. What are her ruling politicians doing to achieve and secure them?

Just look at the South Carolina Legislature intent on the enactment of a Black Code which would have disgraced the worst era of Algerine Slavery. See the Mississippi Legislature absolutely driven to concede that Blacks may testify *in cases whereto Blacks are parties*. The faithful servant who detects a White burglar taking his master's watch, pocket-book, or life, must not open his lips in Court: rather let the burglar evade the penalty of his crime. Hear the exultant shout of *The Jackson News:*

GLORIOUS RESULT.—We congratulate the country when we announce to the people that the monstrous proposition of negro testimony against the white man has been killed by a decisive vote in the House of Representatives. The fourth section of the bill pending before the House, a bill entitled "An Act to Confer Civil Rights upon Freedmen," proposed to admit the testimony of the negro in all cases where he was a party to the record. Various amendments were voted down, and the question finally, being upon the adoption of the fourth section of the original bill, was lost by a decided majority.

—Even Florida, whose Governor, at least, has been suspected of common sense, seems to be following in the same track; and it is quite probable that other States, if once relieved of apprehension by the admission of their Representatives to seats in Congress, will proceed to do likewise. The incessant and general outcry against Negro Soldiers forebodes this.

We have the testimony of many leading Rebels that the conduct of the Blacks throughout the War was admirable. Their sympathies were with the Unionists, but they rarely or never abused the confidence reposed in them by their masters. In thousands of instances, only a woman and her young children were left at home, surrounded by scores of stalwart slaves, who might have committed all manner of rapine with impunity and then escaped to the Union camps known to be at hand; but they obeyed every order as promptly as though hedged in by slaveholding bayonets. All the predictions, Copperhead or Tory, of negro insurrection and massacre in consequence of President Lincoln's Emancipation policy were signally falsified from first to last. The Blacks who remained on their masters' premises were never more docile than during the War. Yet some of those very masters are now insisting that every negro, if free, must be driven into exile!

The Government is now pressed by the ex-Rebels to disband its Black soldiers forthwith. It is doing so as fast as it can. But what is to become of those soldiers? Many if not most of them dare not return to the homes they left to enter the Union service. They know they would be hunted down and killed by their badly reconstructed White neighbors. A great deal is said, with partial truth, of the mortality raging among the ignorant, needy, vagrant Freedmen; but this is nothing to what it will be if ever our Union soldiers attempt to rejoin their wives and children in the slaveholding sections of the South. Hence we are apprised that thousands are looking anxiously to the North and to Kansas for future homes.

We appeal to Southern statesmen—if such there be—to speak out. Let them insist that there shall be a true, complete reconciliation, based on justice, between the two races in the South, and then a like reconciliation between the South and the North. The former being accomplished, the latter will be easy enough. Only let the North be assured that the Freedmen of the South are to be cherished and protected as freemen, and every barrier to complete amnesty and restored fraternity will speedily vanish. What is required is even more essential to the South than to the North. Let Southern statesmen insist that Southern constitutions and laws shall deal justly with all the Southern people, and the restoration of the South to equality in power and prosperity with the North will inevitably and speedily follow.

The opinion of Mr. Chief-Justice Chase on railroad taxes is printed in full in the Baltimore papers, but does not seem to cover quite so much ground as the telegraph reported. The plaintiff is a British subject holding coupons of the Northern Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, due and payable at the time suit was brought. The Company defendant claimed to deduct the five per cent Government tax. The 122d section of the Internal Revenue Act of March 3, 1865, which was mainly relied on by the defendant, subjects certain specified corporations to a duty of five per cent on all dividends declared, and authorizes them to withhold the amount from shareholders. But the Court was of opinion that this section is to be construed in connection with the other sections of the same Act relating to income, and that it is merely intended to provide a ready and efficient means of collecting the tax on the incomes derived from the bonds and shares of the different corporations. In other words, the section did not mean to impose a new tax, but to provide for collecting one already imposed. Now on foreign subjects residing abroad no income tax is or could be laid; they, therefore, are entitled to receive the amount of their coupons in full, and the Company is not required nor entitled to make any deduction from them on account of Government tax.

A Cincinnati jury has awarded Isaac Young, a colored man of that city, eight hundred dollars damages for having been ejected from a street car in pursuance of a general rule of the Corporation. It did not appear that he had received any serious injury from the expulsion, and the Court charged the jury that plaintiff was entitled to compensation only for the slight and temporary inconvenience he sustained. But the jury—as juries sometimes will—filtered a little justice into the judge's law, and gave a verdict representing, perhaps, the amount they thought the Corporation ought to pay for its contemptible outrage on a respectable citizen. We trust the juries will persevere till the Corporations are brought to their bearings. How about Philadelphia?

We print herewith an Address "To the Workingmen of the United States," by an organization of Workingmen in the District of Columbia, in favor of making Eight Hours' Labor the legal standard of a day's work. It presents the moral, economical and social argument in favor of shortening the hours of daily toil very compactly and forcibly, presumes no antagonism between the interest of Labor and that of Capital, and does not insist that a journeyman or other hired laborer must be paid as much for eight hours' work as for ten. We commend it to patient, unprejudiced consideration.

The Mississippi Legislature recently debated two hours and a half whether or not to raise the Stars and Stripes over their capitol. The motion was vehemently opposed, but the majority seemed to remember that they were not yet completely reconstructed, and considered it a matter of prudence to postpone their prejudices and vote for the flag. They showed themselves more politic than the State militia, which refused to organize under the Union flag.

FROM LONDON.

The Surrender of the Shenandoah at Liverpool and the Dispersion of the Crew—How Lord Palmerston Wanted to go to War with the United States About the Trent Business.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1865.

Before the receipt of this letter, the mid-weekly mail steamer will have brought you that singularly satisfactory and delightful news of the appearance of the Shenandoah at Liverpool and of her surrender to the British authorities—though not of their admirable disposition of the crew. *That* yet remains to convince American skeptics of the high sense of international honor and justice entertained by the Government of this marvelously upright people. The whole narrative is as unique as beautiful. It would make a magnificent subject for illustration on canvas, to be preserved in the Capitol at Washington, as a perpetual reminder of British fair play, and as a rebuke to heretics on that subject for all time to come. I would fain have depicted the pirate-ship—"a long, handsome vessel, painted black, heavily sparred, an unmistakably quick and serviceable craft"—coming into port, flaunting the "Confederate ensign," to the expectant Donegal; and also the scene two days afterward, when, on Wednesday night "a telegram was received from Government by Capt. Paynter, to whom the Shenandoah was surrendered, that the whole of the officers and crew who were not British subjects, were to be paroled. The crew being mustered on the quarter-deck by the officers of the ship, the roll-book was brought and the names of the men called out as they occurred. As each man answered to his name he was asked what countryman he was. In not one instance did any of them acknowledge to be British subjects. Many nations were represented among them, but the majority claimed to be natives of the Southern States of America or 'Southern citizens.' Several of those, however, who purported to be Americans had an unmistakable Scotch accent, and seemed more likely to have 'hailed' from the banks of the Clyde than the Mississippi." The rogues, how they must have enjoyed it! Fancy Jack Junk shifting his quid to his sinister cheek and responding "Wirginia, d—n my eyes!" Sawney Bean's "Soothron citizen—dunna exawctly remember whar!" and Teague O'Gallowglass's "Sure, I'm from New-Orleans!" This unsuspecting British Government!—it never conceived the possibility, bless you! of deception on the part of these noble fellows. But to finish with the rough but suggestive sketch afforded by *The Liverpool Mercury*: "Capt. Paynter then informed the men that, by the order of the Government, they were all paroled and might at once proceed on shore. This intelligence was received by the men with every demonstration of joy; they seemed to be delighted at the prospect of leaving the craft. They commenced to pack up their bedding and other articles as fast as possible, and conveyed them on board the Bee, which was to take them to the landing-stage. Before leaving the vessel, however, they gave three lusty cheers for Capt. Waddell, their late commander. Capt. Waddell, in feeling terms, acknowledged the compliment, and said that he hoped the men would always behave themselves as brave sailors ought to do. The men then went on board the Bee and were conveyed to the landing stage. Thus separated the Shenandoah and her crew; and the vessel now rides at anchor in the Sloyne in charge of some men from the Donegal, under the command of Lieut. Cheek." A vulgar person might insinuate that in his choice of this officer for the duty, Capt. Paynter had been guided by his name, as wonderfully appropriate to the entire transaction. But is not the business a charming one? and how you ought to like it!—especially such Americans as have been engaged in the sperm oil trade! In the meantime Waddell is starring it among "friends" in Liverpool (just as the ruffian Semmes swaggered about Southampton after the sinking of the Alabama), the men have been paid off in "American dollars provided by a well-known firm which was prominently associated with Southern interests during the war," and "their peculiar and heavy luggage seems to indicate that most of them have found the voyage profitable." Finally, the Shenandoah, ex-Sea-King, which in October, 1864, cleared from the port of London as a merchant-ship, has been handed over to the United States authorities. She has on board "about 26 chronometers, a quantity of sextants, cabin furniture, furs and other articles of value, which are manifestly the proceeds of Capt. Waddell's late raids among the whalers of the Arctic Seas." Also, "a large quantity of ammunition, six Whitworth guns, the large guns," one may be permitted a doubt. And so the affair has—perhaps not—ended.

It has excited a little, but not much discussion here. Our friends look grave at it, suggest that Waddell is a pirate, and that the unconditional discharge of him and his merry men is not unlikely to complicate American difficulties; the Anglo-Rebels and Tories morally clap the late commander of the Shenandoah on the back as "a hero" and a "gallant fellow," &c.; and decide We are not in any way responsible; and the general public thinks the Government must have reasons, more or less worthy of respect, for the course it has adopted. "The war is over now," said an Englishman to me yesterday, "and I don't see how they can claim Waddell. You see they didn't hang Semmes when they had the chance." I am not a bloodthirsty person, but somehow it provokes me to hear it everywhere taken for granted that the United States Government oughtn't to arrogate to itself the privilege of capital punishment for treason, "because it's a republic, you know, and not a regular Government!" Though, perhaps, rightly considered, that circumstance may involve a deeper reason than those who mention it dream of. Wasn't it Maximilien Robespierre, advocate of Arras, who said that "the executioner is the tool of the tyrant," and relinquished an office rather than condemn a man to death?—a suggestive foot for biography.

Apropos of biography, or the gossip that goes towards making it, here is something that has cropped up about the late Premier, worthy of reproduction on your side of the Atlantic. I quote from the November number of *Blackwood*:

The first of these occasions was the Trent affair, on which it is now no longer a secret that Lord Palmerston made up his mind to go to war with the Federal States. He had been with impatience the bullying and insolence of United America on many occasions, and saw with the clearness of his earlier years, that the opportunity was at length offered of putting a stop to this bullying in time to come. The Emperor of the French, equally long-sighted, agreed with Lord Palmerston; and had there not been with him in the Cabinet men to whom the thought of war under any circumstances is dreadful, the message sent to Washington would have required a short and categorical answer, because a fleet, equipped for action, would have escorted it to the mouth of the Chesapeake. In the Cabinet, however, there sat at that time not only Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Villiers, but Sir George Cornewall Lewis, the most subtle of political reasoners, the most pacific of Ministers—one who could never be brought to see that in the lives of nations, as in those of private persons, there are moments when, though it can never be becoming to do wrong for its own sake, it is perfectly justifiable to anticipate others, and to avert an injury meditated against ourselves by inflicting it on them. We had, when the outrage on the Trent was committed, a long list of outrages to be accounted for. We had been cheated —for there is no other word for it—in the Ashburton treaty. The States claimed as their own territory what they had in their possession the clearest proof belonged to us; and, as if to cap this outrage, the Island of St. Juan, admitted to be ours up to the moment of its occupation by an American force was invaded and kept military possession of. These, with other lesser, but not, therefore, unimportant, wrongs, rankled and festered, and the Trent outrage presented such an opportunity as could never be expected to occur again for righting them all by a process which would have benefited the whole world. Had we struck then, as Lord Palmerston was anxious that we should do, the Southern States would have achieved their independence, and become to us faithful allies, as well as our very best customers. But a section in the Cabinet objected, Lord Palmerston gave way, and we are, with the Federals victorious, conducting, through Lord Russell, one of the most vexatious, and we fear most unsafe, correspondences that ever the Minister of one Power was called upon to conduct with the Minister of another.

MISSISSIPPI.

President Johnson's Letter to Governor Humphreys.

From The Washington Republican.

Owing to the meagreness of the statement in the dispatch from Mississippi, published yesterday, purporting to give the substance of President Johnson's instructions to Gov. Humphreys, we give, by authority, a full copy of the dispatch, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1865.

B. G. HUMPHREYS, *Governor elect, Jackson, Miss.*

The troops will be withdrawn from Mississippi when in the opinion of the Government peace and order and the civil authority have been restored and can be maintained without them. Every step will be taken while they are there to enforce strict discipline and subordination to the civil authority.

There can be no other or greater assurance given than has heretofore been on the part of the President or Government. There is no concession required on the part of the people of Mississippi or the Legislature, other than a loyal compliance with the laws and Constitution of the United States, and the adoption of such measures giving protection to all freedmen or freemen, in person and property, without regard to color, as will entitle them to resume all their constitutional relations in the Federal Union.

The people of Mississippi may feel well assured that there is no disposition arbitrarily on the part of the Government to dictate what action should be had; but, on the contrary, to simply and kindly advise a policy that is believed will result in restoring all the relations which should exist between the States composing the Federal Union.

It is hoped that they will feel and appreciate the suggestions herein made—for they are offered in that spirit which should pervade the bosom of all those who desire peace and harmony and a thorough restoration of the Union.

There must be confidence between the Government and the States; while the Government confides in the people, the people must have faith in the Government. This must be mutual and reciprocal, or all that has been done will be thrown away.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President United States.

FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC...XXI.

From Tahoe to Salt Lake—The Penniless Traveler Sings at the Robbers—Virginia City—"Freezing Out"—"Cooking Dividends"—Manipulating Superintendents—Why Companies Are Losing Money—Mining is Business, not Gambling—Wild Cat—Austin—Business Improving—Desulphurizing Process Needed—Theorists versus Practical Miners—Recent Purchases—How to Buy Mining Property—Egan Canon Silver—Mining as a Great National Interest.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1865.

From Tahoe I telegraphed to a Salt Lake friend: "Are the stage-routes to Montana and Idaho open and reasonably safe?" He responded: "Both open and perfectly safe for passengers going north, who are supposed to have no money." This described my own condition so exactly that I started by the first coach.

Again I spent several days at Virginia City, that wonderful metropolis of the sage-brush. A number of the large mining companies are failing to pay expenses, and laying heavy assessments upon stockholders. The San Francisco quotations mean nothing, for Washoe stocks have more "corners" and wheels within wheels than Wall-st ever dreamed of. "Freezing out" is a favorite process. Heavy operators secretly buy a controlling interest in the stock of valuable mines; upon some pretext levy large assessments which the smaller holders are unable to pay, whereby the stock is forfeited to the company, *i. e.* to the controlling owners. Another frequent operation is "cooking dividends:" borrowing money to pay dividends, which inflates the stock and enables the large operators to sell out. Here, as everywhere else, the big fishes eat the little ones; though Washoe sharks are perhaps the most ravenous upon the globe.

The superintendent of a mine can either lay aside the best ore, crushing only inferior grades, and thus make small returns, or he can select and reduce the very richest, and make large returns. He is but the salaried agent of the company; and heavy speculators can pay him extravagantly if he will serve their ends. It is of supreme importance that he possess good judgment and perfect integrity.

Just now many of the companies are losing money. They ought to lose money. Mining is business and men must conduct it on business principles, as they would manufacture paper or sell dry goods. They have been doing it as they would throw dice or fight the tiger. Wild cat is its fatal enemy. Every dollar invested in Nevada, in worthless mines, whether through over sanguineness, or fraudulent representations, is a hundred dollars' damage to Nevada. In Colorado twenty millions of dollars have been invested in quartz-mining companies—fully three-fourths wild cat; and years must elapse before that rich young State fully recovers from the depressing effects. Washoe is suffering from the same drawback. Millions upon millions have been blindly and recklessly expended. It is difficult to find a business man in California who has not lost in Washoe stocks. I know a gentleman who sunk just $75,000 in three weeks, but he could afford it and says he counts the lesson cheap. One company of New-York capitalists spent $100,000 in erecting a mill which paid for itself in twelve months. But their agent (Col. D. E. Avery, formerly of Bowen, Holmes & Company), did business upon business principles and never lost his balance in the prevailing insanity.

[illegible] mills approach completion and considerable Eastern capital has been judiciously applied. Crushing still costs $80 per ton, which is quite too much. Nearly all the ores are sulphates and require roasting, which doubles the cost of reduction. An effective desulphurizing process is the first necessity. It is claimed that one just introduced in California, through the simple use of steam, will render these hard, refractory ores brittle and friable as gypsum. If this proves true, it will revolutionize silver mining.

But I have no faith in any invention which does not originate with the miners themselves. They are ten years ahead of the books and the *savans*. It is precisely like fishing. The *amateur* angler comes from the city with intricate extension-rod, patent fly, waterproof clothing, silver brandy flask, and all sporting theories in his head, but spends the entire day, without persuading a single fish; while the country boy, barefoot, in torn trousers and unable to write his name, with birchen rod, line of twine, and plain hook and worm, secures a splendid string of trout in half an hour. So the chemist experiments in his laboratory and the geologist makes learned reports upon mines; but the men who feed the stamps originated the valuable improvements in machinery, and those who wield the pick find and recognize the real silver leads.

The New-York and Reese River Mining Company recently bought 1,200 feet in the "Yankee Blade" for $50,000. The vein of ore is from eight to sixteen inches thick. Cost of taking out and delivering at the mill, about $18 per ton. The superintendent is confident that its yield will average $200 per ton. Four-fifths of 1,200 feet in the Murphy mine, Twin River district, fifty miles south of Austin, has been purchased by New-York capitalists for $30,000. It is claimed that the vein-ore is twelve feet thick and assays $160 to $230 to the ton. In Silver Peak district, 80 miles south of Austin, another company has lately paid $190,000 (currency) for mines. The Austin Silver Mining Company and the Rough Diamond Company have bought the Simpson Park Ranch, six miles from the city, for $18,000. It covers three thousand acres, produces three hundred tons of hay annually, and is estimated to contain 80,000 cords of wood. Hay now commands $65 per ton; in Winter it usually reaches $125. Wood is from $8 to $10 per cord.

Every superintendent I meet, who has come out to work mines purchased in the East, is sadly disappointed in the property when he sees it. Many who go to New-York and sell mines are honest, but over-sanguine; others are deliberate swindlers. At best there is a large element of uncertainty in silver mining, as in all business which pays rich profits. An old superintendent of the Gould and Curry quartz-mill, the largest in the world, says: "If I were purchasing a mine I should estimate it in three fractions: its known and demonstrated value as one third; the "plant," as the English call it, *i. e.*, the mill and other machinery, as another third; and the risk or probability as the remaining third."

He spoke only of thoroughly developed, long-worked, richly yielding mines. Imagine the folly of purchasing, three thousand miles away, fancied leads where only a little hole has been dug for eight or ten feet; leads which may never yield a single pound of pay-ore! Yet this is the character of most mines sold in the East, though some are excellent and represented by thoroughly trustworthy men. Certificates and affidavits can be procured to prove that any lead is a modern Golconda, just as the grandest scoundrels always carry the best letters of recommendation. I know an Austin gentleman who was told: "To-day you will receive a telegraphic inquiry from New-York, about the —— mine. If you can reply that it is first-rate, I will give you my check for $3,500 the moment you write the dispatch." Such cases are not rare.

Therefore I reiterate that the only wise and safe course for Eastern capitalists is to send out an agent. He need not be brilliant or "smart;" all he wants is integrity, business experience, and good sense. They should limit him with no instructions; simply tell him how much money he may expend, and leave the rest to his own judgment. To the agent, I would say:

"The first day you reach a mining region, you will see a splendid opening for investment. Examine it, study it thoroughly, and then let it alone. The next week you will see another, equally good. Let that alone. These opportunities will constantly recur; but at first you cannot go too slow. By-and-by, when you have talked with all the practical men, examined all the mills, in short learned the business thoroughly, times will come when you cannot go too fast, but must strike while the iron is hot. Place little value upon assays. You may find bits of ore which will assay $3,000 to the ton, from mines which are not worth ten cents in the aggregate. In general, the better way is to buy a mine conditionally; open it to the pay-ore; take out ten or twelve tons of ore, just as it comes, have it crushed, and see what the result is. You may spend several thousand dollars and open half a dozen mines before you find a good one; but that is wise economy. The mine purchased, don't be in a hurry to erect your mill. It is always well to have ore enough on hand for six months' crushing. In short, conduct the whole business upon business principles and you are morally certain of a rich reward."

At Egan Cañon, 164 miles east of Austin, a little five-stamp mill, which does not roast the ore and probably fails to extract more that fifty per cent of the silver, is run not by agents, but by the owners in person. During the last ninety days it has cleared $25,000—precisely its original cost. The proprietors report their ore as averaging $100 to the ton. Wood costs only $3 per cord; grass and water are abundant and food cheap. The locality is very promising and several new mills are going up. The silver resources of Nevada, thus far but little explored, are immense, though Senator Nye is probably wild in the assertion that the State contains more silver than all the rest of the world. Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New-Mexico are all surpassingly rich in this ore.

Nevada is most developed; and the knowledge of her richness and progress should be diffused in every possible way. The business judgment of one of THE TRIBUNE'S Nevada correspondents seems to be better than his manners, for while casting a wholly gratuitous and unjust slur upon Speaker Colfax, he makes some good, common-sense suggestions upon the purchase and working of mines. I am more and more convinced that silver mining is to become a leading National interest. It should never be forgotten that every dollar, wisely spent in developing it, enhances the value of every foot of real estate in the Atlantic cities, every acre of farming land in the Union, and enriches every mercantile, manufacturing and railroad interest. Within fifteen years after the Pacific Railroad is completed the silver and gold mines of the United States will be yielding five hundred millions of dollars *per annum*." A. D. R.

To the Workingmen of the United States.

"United, we stand; divided we fall."

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The time for reform has come, and you are now appealed to to improve it. At last has the principle advocated by Combe, Macaulay, Dick, and other eminent philosophers and statesmen, become an absorbing subject of public thought. At last has been inaugurated the preliminary steps toward the accomplishment of that great birthright of man—EIGHT HOURS FOR WORK, EIGHT HOURS FOR REST, AND EIGHT HOURS FOR SOCIAL AND MORAL RECREATION!—the text of the Philosopher, the theme of the Philanthropist, and the hope of the lowly laborer since Civilization began to lift the heavy burden of abuse through which Prejudice struggled vainly to impede the march of melioration. With you rests the issue! Will you fail to make it happy?

Fully impressed with the importance of the subject, and convinced of the practicability and general utility of applying and establishing this great principle at the present time, we would respectfully invite your attention to the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the delegates of twenty Mechanics' Associations of the District of Columbia in Convention assembled, September 16, 1865:

"*Whereas*, Labor is the foundation of Government credit, as well as productive of the substantial wealth of the country, it therefore becomes necessary to assert the dignity of that labor which confers so many blessings and favors even on the idle and on those who speculate and become rich on the toil of others; and *whereas*, it is just that those who are the source of the prosperity and success of our country should assert their rights in all things pertaining to their material interests; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we, the workingmen of Washington, declare that eight hours should constitute a day's work; and that this is demanded by a just regard to our physical and mental condition, and by our obligations to our families.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the workingmen of the District of Columbia that they, in union, direct their efforts in every suitable method to secure the object of this Convention.

"*Resolved*, That it is our intention to support for political positions those only who favor eight hours as a legal day's work.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of seven members of this Convention be appointed to draft and publish an address to the workingmen throughout the United States, requesting them to organize and hold conventions throughout the country, and to elect two delegates from each to a National Convention, to be held at such time and place as may be decided upon by a majority of said delegates, through correspondence addressed to the Chairman of the Washington Delegates to the National Convention.

"*And be it further resolved*, That this committee would recommend the holding of a mass meeting in the District of Columbia, at such time and place as this meeting may determine."

From the above it will be seen that the workingmen of the District of Columbia have completed their organization for the purpose of abolishing the unjust and unnecessary usage which requires the surrender of all the Laborer's time to physical toil. We claim the right to do this, and that to do it is consistent with natural and moral law, and therefore necessary to the continued prosperity of society, as well as to individual happiness.

It is with pleasure that we have heard of similar organizations in other places; that the German Societies of Cincinnati, the Plasterers' National Convention at Pittsburgh, the Coachmakers' International Union at Philadelphia, and others in various sections, have declared in favor of the proposed reform. To them we say, God speed! And with them we will breast the fury of Mammon's storm, until we reach the goal of our destiny, now so plainly set before us.

But so far, we believe, no steps have been taken to organize the elements of this wide-spread sentiment into an effective power. Until this is done, all appeals for concession must fail through the sophistry and selfishness of avaricious competition. On the other hand, by uniting and working together, and by uniformity as to time in all contiguous cities and districts, all pretext for opposition will be removed; and, indeed, those whose interests may appear at first to be injuriously affected, will, on the contrary, find them most subserved, since the ultimate result will be to enhance all real and personal property. And when the interests of two millions of workingmen, extended by the dependence of others to seven or eight million persons, shall be fairly presented for public judgment, reason will be heard, opposition will be dismayed and abashed, and an enlightened public will recognize and cheerfully accede to the claims of justice and humanity sustained by truth.

With the hope, therefore, of bringing about a good understanding and uniformity of action, and of giving efficacy to our efforts—and with the view, also, that this great change may be effectually and permanently wrought throughout the United States without afflicting society with clashing interests—you are called upon by the fourth resolution to organize, unite, and open correspondence with us, preliminary to holding a National Convention to consider and determine this important subject. A just consideration for the relative interests involved, as well as a proper appreciation of the subject, renders this course necessary and proper, and requires a prompt and cordial response.

We feel assured of the hearty coöperation of all who labor for a daily stipend in joining hands with us to expel a system so grievous, and in demanding reform whereby the laborer—

> "sweating over his bread
> Before he eats it—*the primal curse;*
> But softened into mercy, *made the pledge*
> Of cheerful days and nights without a groan,"

may enjoy the blessings of Liberty, the blessings of Christianity, and the blessings of Civilization, all of which are now spread before his longing gaze, but are withheld by the despoiling arm of Avarice sustained by arbitrary usage.

But, in coming to this great task, we must not be precipitate or careless. Calm deliberation and consideration for all the interests involved should characterize our councils. Moderation, firmness of purpose, and union of feeling, will not only secure the respect and approval of our fellow-citizens who are not directly interested, but they are essential elements of success against the machinations of Lucre's mercenaries.

The right of the people to abolish any custom or law that impedes the pursuit and enjoyment of happiness, is the corner-stone of our political system. On this great principle rests the right to place the question of this proposed reform before the people as a political measure, the adoption of which, we believe, will promote every element of national prosperity.

In doing this, we disclaim a desire for "class" legislation. We ask no exemption from our duties as citizens, nor seek privileges above any other class of society. But we do require protection from an oppressive usage, which, in the absence of law, is tacitly sustained and upheld by National and State authorities. We claim that State Legislatures and City Corporations, as well as Congress, are all, directly or indirectly, employers, and have the right to fix the terms of their own contracts, and that they should hereafter prescribe by law that eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all public works, instead of following the present usage, which is better adapted to the felon of Siberia than to the freeman of America. And, also, that the same principle should be applied by them to all incorporated companies, and to all cases of implied contracts for day labor. If legislators will not up to this, it is all that will be asked of them; but if they refuse to answer the appeal, then they must give way for others who will respond to the voice of the people.

The present prosperous and growing condition of the country not only admits of but actually demands this reform for the safe balance of society; for when we consider the vast and increasing amount of machinery in use, the constant flowing tide of immigration, principally of the working class, and the discharge of nearly 500,000 men from the army, who are to seek employment in productive pursuits, there is sufficient reason to apprehend that "this real wealth of society," as Adam Smith terms the laboring class, will become "stationary," and wages fall to "what is barely enough to enable the laborer to bring up a family, or continue the race of laborers;" and that society here, as in England, will have to support by public and private alms thousands of the unemployed. Is it not the duty of legislatures to prevent such a condition of society? and is not the reform proposed conducive to that end? and is not every member of society interested therein? Then why cry "class" legislation, or question the powers of the Legislature to act?

In a moral point of view, the subject recommends itself to the statesman and philanthropist. There is accumulated evidence, well put together by Mr. George Combe, that the moral, physical, and mental condition of man is injured by too much labor. And a comparison of the laborer's present condition with what it was when he was required to labor longer, fully verifies the correctness of the principle. Increased morality, intelligence, and longevity, with all their concomitant benefits to society, are the indisputable results exhibited by such comparison.

Under our present system of labor, the workingman's time is so completely absorbed that but little of his attention can be devoted to his family. That holy institution, the Sabbath, is the only time permitted him to instruct his children, warm their affections, and participate in their pleasures.

Surely the "pursuit of happiness" means something more than continued toil, eating and sleeping. If so, why boast the glories of this great republic—its immense productive capacity, its railroads, its schools and its churches—symbols, all, of civilization and humanity—while millions of its citizens, its very vitality, are restricted to this simple routine day after day, month after month, year after year, until death relieves them and entails upon their hapless children the same toilsome drudgery for life!

The gradual and continual melioration of the human race is a part of the gracious purpose of the Omnipotent disposer of this world's destiny. Every great event in history is but a manifestation of this purpose. The Christian era was a new dispensation, through which man was to recover, not at once, but by atonement and repentance, what had been lost to him by Adam's transgression. Through it the world has been regenerated. Christianity and Civilization have superseded Paganism and Idolatry; moderated the passions of man toward his fellow-man, and established his right to think, judge and act for himself in the pursuit of happiness. It is in obedience to this certain law of progress and melioration that we now move, or, rather, are moved, to demand one more step toward true happiness.

Duty to country, under our beneficent form of government—which devolves on every citizen above twenty-one years of age, great and peculiar responsibilities —requires an intelligence incompatible with ten hours toil.

Can you, who drudge through the heat of Summer, exhausting the physical and depressing the mental powers, qualify yourselves to render to that country who intrusts to you her welfare and perpetuity a fair return of intelligent judgment? No, you cannot! There is no relish for the dry figures of trade, the research of science, nor historical chronicles.

That eminent philosopher, Dick, says: "In order that the laborer may be stimulated to the cultivation of his mental powers, he must be furnished with those domestic conveniences requisite for attaining that object. He must be paid such wages as will enable him to procure such and the means of instruction, otherwise it is the next thing to an insult to exhort him to prosecute the path of science. The long hours of labor and the paltry remuneration which the laborer receives in many of our spinning mills and other manufactories, so long as such domestic slavery and avaricious practices continue, form an insurmountable barrier to the general diffusion of knowledge." Although much has been accomplished since the above was written to improve the condition of the laboring classes, still there remains much to be done before they can obtain and enjoy a fair proportion of the fruits of those improvements which their industry has supplied to the world.

We do not claim this time for idleness. We claim that we require it to look after our individual interests and happiness. We do not wish for luxury and indolence; but we are ambitious to turn our time and talents to greater account in the productive industry, in the social relation, and in the political system of the country of which we are citizens; in a word, our aim is to make ourselves better friends, better citizens, and better Christians.

Then why defer so just a cause as that now presented for consideration? Is it easier or better to bear than to change this evil? Surely it is not. Under present circumstances, you have the power to accomplish this great purpose, even against the most inveterate opposition.

But why anticipate opposition? True, human prejudice and attachment to established forms are such, that in reviewing the history of the past, and observing through what seas of blood and bitter durance most of the great reforms (the fruits of which now bless mankind) have had to pass before they were established, we may well anticipate that ours will not afford an exception; but more recent events indicate a relaxation of this propensity to blindly adhere to old forms. Reason now has better sway, the general mind is more accessible, and reform more easy of establishment.

And now, is it not as much to the interest of the employer as to that of the employé that this proposed system should become the rule? Has not every advance of civilization, in throwing down the false distinctions which divided society into castes, which made and recognized plebeians and patricians, which made employments hereditary, and which confined knowledge to the aristocracy and church—has not every step of this progress increased the wants of man and enhanced the capital invested in their supply? Then whose interest is it to oppose this reform? His alone whose blind covetousness craves the last "pound of flesh!"

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Now is the time to acquire for yourselves and transmit to your children the greatest of blessings. But a little delay, and you may lose what you now possess, and be degraded to the most abject dependence. Unite, then, at once, in a National Convention, and claim the right to ENJOY the fruits of your own labors.

C. B. HOUGH, JOHN L. HAYGHE,
DANIEL DAVIS, JOS. R. WALTEMEYER,
H. McINTIRE, J. C. C. WHALEY,
JNO. A. LANDVOIGT, Committee.

N. B.—Address all communications to "JOSEPH R. WALTEMEYER, south-west corner of G and Eleventh-sts., Navy Yard, Washington, D. C."

POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The returns of the census takers of Massachusetts have all been received, and exhibit the following result:

	Pop. in 1860.	Pop. in 1865.	Legal voters in 1857.	Legal voters in 1865.
Barnstable	35,990	34,489	7,070	6,524
Berkshire	55,120	56,966	9,764	10,508
Bristol	93,794	89,505	17,015	18,570
Dukes	4,403	4,200	1,102	1,107
Essex	165,611	171,192	27,966	33,073
Franklin	31,134	31,342	6,000	7,117
Hampden	57,366	61,438	10,402	12,300
Hampshire	37,823	39,199	7,101	7,063
Middlesex	216,354	220,613	34,253	41,935
Nantucket	6,094	4,830	1,025	809
Norfolk	109,950	116,334	17,660	21,525
Plymouth	64,763	64,074	14,137	14,643
Suffolk	192,700	208,219	24,745	36,720
Worcester	159,659	162,923	29,655	31,653
Totals	1,231,066	1,267,319	211,309	246,037

The increase of population since 1860 is 36,263; and the increase in the number of voters since 1857 is 34,728.

FRANCE, which had in 1841 a total population of 34,230,178, had in 1861 an aggregate of 36,717,254—showing an increase in twenty years of 2,487,076, or about 7 per cent. Add to this the population of Savoy and Nice ('Maratime Alps") acquired meantime from Italy, and the officially ascertained population of all France in 1861 was 37,386,313, whereof about 30,000,000 were living in the Departments wherein they respectively were born, and 19,873,493 (more than half) lived by Agriculture.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Ex-Rebel Capital—Opinion There—Ancient Negroes—Order—The Freedmen's Bureau—Can it be Maintained—Free Labor—Advice to the Abolitionists—What is Coming in Virginia—Colored Farmers—The Negro in the Courts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 30, 1865.

Richmond has not suffered so severely from the war as its elder sister in treason, Charleston. There is far more life amid its ruins, which are neither so extensive nor so destructive as those of the Palmetto City. Charleston is a bankrupt, Richmond is "hard-up" only. Very few buildings are in course of erection in Charleston, but in Richmond they are rising rapidly. The new buildings are of a better class than those that they replace. Dr. Patton of Syracuse, New-York, called my attention to the fact, that two thirds of the bricklayers and builders, and nearly all the best of them, are colored men.

LOYALTY IN VIRGINIA.

I hope I may record this observation without subjecting either myself or you to the suspicion of obstructing a conciliatory policy; especially as every number of *The Richmond Times* and *Bulletin* contains the most infamous falsehoods respecting our Southern friends, the only true loyalists, the freedmen; especially, as, although the keen eye and strong arm of our noble Terry are right nigh the editorial rooms of these papers to be felt and dreaded, they are "still sufficiently disgusting," as one gentleman remarked, to satisfy every intelligent observer that there has been no change whatever in the ideas or the spirit of their editors, or readers.

GEN. LEE.

I heard one gentleman remark that he had recently met Gen. Lee and had asked him whether, in his opinion, there had any change come over the minds of his soldiers.

"I can't answer for my soldiers," said the Professor; "I can answer for myself only. I have not changed my opinions. I thought that I was right; I think so still."

I have asked civil and military officers of various grades, whose duties bring them into constant intercourse with the people, whether, in their opinion, there is any true loyalty among the white population? The answer is uniformly: *No.* At the same time, my own inquiries in Virginia, and similar testimony, leads me to believe, and justice prompts me to affirm, that there is nowhere any desire or intention to have another contest with the power of the United States. They are perfectly satisfied that they did their very best, and —were "overpowered." They feel no shame at the result, as, indeed, we ought to expect none, after their gallant and stubborn resistance to our arms. If they believe that their cause was right, certainly they have no reason to be ashamed at the manner in which they upheld it in the field. Rather the reverse. It is ours to hang down our heads in shame, that so large a portion of our countrymen had reached a moral degradation so profound that they honestly believed that that cause was just which sought to perpetuate the most revolting oppression—the robbery of a weaker by a stronger race; the sale of mothers and of babes; the foulness of the negro auction room; the [illegible], nameless and innumerable, of the cotton and rice field and the quadroon's bed-chamber.

SOME OF THE COLORED PAUPERS.

Only 200 colored people are receiving any aid from the Government, and they are all infirm and helpless persons. Not one able-bodied person of color is receiving any assistance whatever from us. This is the official statement of the Assistant-Commissioner of Freedmen, Col. Brown.

I passed the house where the decrepid beneficiaries assemble. I saw one colored man who looked so extremely old that he excited my curiosity. I stopped and talked with him.

"How old are you, Uncle?" I asked.

"Hundred-fourteen, Mass'r!" he replied.

I tried to find out what data he had for this statement (for it is seldom that old slaves know their true age), but, while I had no doubt that he was up among the nineties at least, I could not determine whether his answer was strictly accurate, or an approximation only.

"Why are you here?" I asked; "were you not a slave?"

"Yes, Mass'r; all my days."

"Who owned you last?"

"Dr. ——."

"How long did you work for him?"

"Thirty-five years, Mass'r. I'se worked for him all de time."

"Why do n't he support you, then?"

"Well, Mass'r, he say to me when de Yankees come in, 'de Yankees has freed you and dey kin take keer of you now'—and he turned me away."

This man is one of the 200 colored ration-drawers.

CHIVALRY.

I met a negro woman near the capitol, and advised her to go to the night schools. She said she meant to go soon, but had to work pretty hard now, as she had left her old mistress, and hadn't made enough yet to buy her a good suit of clothes.

"I stayed wid her three months after de Yankees come, and den I axed her for some clo's, and she say she won't give no mo's since de Yankees make me free, and telled me to go to de Yankees. So I leaves her."

"Have you been starving yet?"

"O, bless you, no, chile; I'se been fust rate."

The meannesses of the "so-called" chivalry are beyond belief.

OUR TROOPS.

The troops in Richmond have no sympathy with the colored people as a general rule, but they all know that Gen. Turner, who garrisons the city, and the General in command of the Department, will suffer no outrages to pass unpunished, and therefore there is perfect order in Richmond—not the church-yard or Warsaw order of the old times, nor the true order of a Northern State (the peace of a civilized people—offspring of a sense of justice and an enlightened self-interest), but the best substitute possible for Virginia in her present transition state—the quiet resulting from contentment on the part of the working classes, and of a knowledge on that of the employés that retribution, more or less exact, will surely follow violence or fraud.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

These general observations (the fruits of long conversations with many prominent officers, with colored men, Northern settlers and civilians in Government employment) are true, strictly speaking, of Richmond only. In many of the rural districts the rights of the negro are as yet but imperfectly recognized, and unless the Freedmen's Bureau shall be entirely reorganized, there are gloomy times ahead for the dusky loyalists of Virginia; that is to say, unless we shall insist that our Southern friends are first recognized as the equals of our recent enemies before we readmit the Southern States.

Those most familiar with the operations of the Bureau agree in affirming that it is wholly inadequate to the duties expected of it. There ought to be two or three officers in every county, selected with special reference to their qualifications for justly adjudicating the innumerable difficulties that arise between the freedmen themselves and between their employers and late slaves. The privates and subordinate military officers, now by necessity detailed for those positions, are often unfit, both by lack of acquirements and sympathy with the people, for the proper discharge of their duties. It has been suggested that a regiment should be raised for each State, to be under the exclusive charge of the assistant Commissioner, whose officers and men would be detailed as military magistrates throughout the State. This plan for Virginia would give one captain for every ten counties, and a non-commissioned officer and two or three privates for each one.

SHALL WE SAVE IT?

But it is very doubtful whether it is worth while to try to save the Bureau. Its continuance will postpone, at the best, an issue which will inevitably come, sooner or later—when all the Federal forces and officials must be withdrawn, and the two races must make their own bargains, and find out, by experience, that the workers and employers are equally dependent on each other. If it were insisted on that every State should make no distinction in its code of laws on account of color, and the right of negro suffrage were recognized (even if its application were limited, *as it ought to be limited, for the good of all parties, to the colored people who can read and write*), there would be no necessity whatever for the machinery of the Bureau. But, on the other hand, if civil power is to be fully restored, the military withdrawn, and equality for all before the laws is not insisted on, we will assuredly, in Virginia and South Carolina, have a war of races or a hegira of the negroes. It is saddening to a friend of all the South to see how profound and universal is the want of faith which the whites show to the blacks and the negroes reciprocate. In Virginia I had talks with many of the planters on steamers and elsewhere. They all talked freely and sensibly of the War, the situation, and their position; but they were all of one accord that the negroes would not work, save at odd jobs, excepting under compulsion. I met men of large landed estates from different parts of the Commonwealth, and they said that their neighbors all shared their opinions, without exception. Most of them said that they were ready to sell their lands at a reasonable rate, and would not attempt to cultivate them under the present system.

FREE LABOR.

One planter stated that his people (somewhere in South-Western Virginia) were organizing to introduce white labor; that one of them had already about 50 Germans engaged at $150 a year and board, and were doing well. The only case of contentment th[illegible] heard of on the part of the old planters with [illegible] system as an economical arrangement, was th[illegible] Hawley, owner of the farm on the James River, where the celebrated Hawley Battery was stationed. It is said that he has employed either his old hands or a large force of others, and professes to be satisfied that it is the best system for making money. Those best informed as to the opinions of the landed proprietors say that there is a respectable minority who are open to conviction, who are willing to give the free labor system a fair trial; not perhaps up to our Northern notions of fairness, but honestly up to theirs, and with no intention of dealing unjustly to the laborers. But they add, also, that the good-will of this class is thwarted by the prejudices of that far larger and less enlightened number who are at once the victims and vicious partisans of the ancient rule.

WILL THE NEGROES WORK?

The statement constantly made that the negroes won't work in Virginia is emphatically denied by men whose names, if I were at liberty to give them, would be regarded as conclusive authority. They are unwilling, it is true, to make long contracts which promise payment at the end of a year, because they expect to be cheated and have no faith in the promises of the white folks. Northern men with Northern principles in Tennessee, Alabama, and the Sea Islands have never had any difficulty with their black laborers, simply for the reason that the negroes believe them, and that they are honestly paid. Unluckily for the new experiment, the South is short of funds and cannot try our system of frequent payments.

ABOLITIONISTS TO THE RESCUE.

Another unhappy circumstance is, that the thorough-going Abolitionists who can easily influence the colored people for their good, are kept aloof by old prejudices from the old slaveholders and the advocates of the system that has been destroyed, and therefore can do but little in bringing about a good understanding between the two classes—a conciliation founded on fair play all round. The "respectable" and "presentable Conservatives," whom the average prejudice of the Government would assign to positions of trust and influence with the freedmen, are precisely the class whom the negroes listen to with cool respect, but who never touch their hearts, and therefore make no enduring impression on them. I tell you the time is nigh at hand when the choice will be for the planter to choose between calling on his old "enemies," as he termed us, to save him from the poor-house or accepting the alternative of leaving his ancestral estates to avoid going there. The Government of the United States is strong, but it dare not breast the moral sentiment of the North and the world by establishing any form of compulsory labor, or permitting it, and it cannot influence the negro unless it satisfies his sense of justice. We will see.

COSMOS AFTER CHAOS.

The stubborn prejudices of the negroes to make long contracts with their old masters is likely to produce temporary distress, an appearance of wide-spread ruin, but it will inaugurate a new South whose prosperity will amaze the most sanguine of its friends. Let us suppose that the planters were all animated by a spirit of good-will toward the negro what would be the result? The present system of vast estates would be perpetuated for a century. Vast estates employ a landless peasantry and a race of poor whites—the existence of a class which, I notice, the old hardihood of the Southern press has been revived to deny; but it will hardly be as successful now as before our armies marched through the South and found these miserable creatures everywhere in the rural districts. Would such a social structure, even if labeled "free," be in harmony with Northern institutions? Would we have a uniform civilization? And will hostile civilizations work harmoniously together in the same political system? I trow, no! Thus, the hardness of men's hearts, as much or more to-day, as away back there before Moses, is working out what the Hebrews always called God's will, and we a higher civilization, a more perfect democracy. Great Pan is dying in the South, but he will have to give up his last breath before a Christ comes to save it, or a Moses to deliver its hewers of wood and drawers of water. I advise the friends of the negro not to lose their sleep o' nights by reason of the upheaval of labor in the South, or even at the distress thereby occasioned; for these things must needs be before a true civilization is deeply rooted in their Southern soil. Negroes are being driven from their old homes by thousands daily throughout the South. Great suffering results from these doings. But they are only the bitter pangs of a new and regenerated society; and, while we may pity the negro, and ought to do all in our power to relieve him, we should not fail to recognize in these his sufferings, the beginning of a new life for his race. As for the misery brought by the planters on themselves, it reminds one of the old time axiom that the devil in leaving a man rends him. But even those pains are for his good.

NEGRO FARMERS.

A distinguished officer gave as his opinion that the best method which the Northern friends of the negro could adopt to elevate the race would be to form landed companies, to purchase immense tracts of abandoned estates, to subdivide them into farms of ten or twenty acres, and sell them on time to the freedmen. By advancing to the deserving negroes, stock and a few tools, such an enterprise could be made perfectly successful, and eminently profitable to the buyers and sellers equally. It is [illegible] Thayer's "organized emigration" plan, with [illegible] emigration movement [illegible] out—for they [illegible] already on the ground. By selling them [illegible] community not con-[illegible] tinuous but sufficiently large [illegible] cation and a mutual [illegible] rapidly become owners [illegible] self-supported. They [illegible] port all their own p[illegible] ore, if they could [illegible] seems to me [illegible] method that [illegible] to prevent [illegible]

[illegible]

About 15,[illegible] them, are not [illegible] the State be fo[illegible] alone about $20[illegible] whites.

BERRIEN—FIELD—[illegible] on Tuesday, Nov. 21, by [illegible] Berrien to Miss Nettie, dau[illegible] Port Chester.

BROOKS—GORSUCH—At [illegible] Philadelphia, on Thursday, [illegible] Newton, D. D., afterward [illegible] brother-in-law, by his Hono[illegible] Santiago de Cuba to Bessie [illegible] No cards.

CONKLIN—CARPENTER—[illegible] day, Nov. 15, by the Rev. [illegible] of New-York to Miss Kate [illegible]

HARTSHORN—RANDALL—[illegible] Rev. E. Nevins, at the home [illegible] vesant, Stewart Hartshorn o[illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. A. Randall[illegible]

LIVERMORE—SMITH—On [illegible] Rev. M. H. Wilder, Mr. O[illegible] Smith, daughter of L. S. S[illegible]

POMEROY—POLK—On T[illegible] Church, Harford Co., Md., [illegible] H. Pomeroy of New-York [illegible] C. Polk, M. D., of the form[illegible]

DI[ED.]

AMBROSE—In Deerfield, N.[illegible] Mr. Jonathan Ambrose, age[illegible] Papers in Wisconsin please c[illegible]

BARTLETT—In Deerfield, [illegible] 1865, Mr. Nathan Bartlett, [illegible] Papers in Wisconsin please c[illegible]

CHURCH—At Belvidere, All[illegible] Nov. 21, 1865, Ann Matilda, [illegible] in the 60th year of her age.

CORNEN—In Ridgefield, C[illegible] N., daughter of Peter P. [illegible] years and 1 month.

CRAGIN—At Troy, N. Y., on [illegible] Madison Cragin, formerly o[illegible] year of his age.

DE VINE—Near New-Brunsw[illegible] 21, Sarah P. Atwater, wife [illegible] years.

EVERITT—At Ridgewood, [illegible] 21, Mrs. Maria Everitt, in [illegible]

FOOTE—At Tarrytown, on [illegible] dence of her sons, Mrs. Vol[illegible]

HAVILAND—At Harrison, [illegible] at the residence of his son [illegible] Havi'and, in the 72d year o[illegible]

HAYNES—In Deerfield, Ne[illegible] 29, 1865, at the residence o[illegible] Haynes, in the 87th year of [illegible] Papers in Wisconsin please co[illegible]

KISSAM—At Jamaica, L. [illegible] Hoffman Kissam, M. D., in [illegible]

LIEVESLEY—On Saturday, [illegible] ter Co., William Robert, in[illegible] Lievesley, aged 4 months an[illegible]

MAIN—In Ridgefield, Conn.[illegible] Main, aged 24 years, 1 mont[illegible]

MYERS—In New-Orleans, L[illegible] of consumption, Jacob H. [illegible] Philadelphia, Baltimore and [illegible]

THOMPSON—In London, [illegible] Sarah Anna, wife of John [illegible] her age.

NORTH—At Rondout, N. Y. [illegible] boy, wife of G[illegible]

REED—At [illegible] Reed, [illegible]

TELL[illegible]

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1865.

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PERILS OF RESUMPTION.

"Ah! but what if we try to resume Specie Payments and *fail?*" we are gravely asked, as if we should be any more insolvent then than we are now. The question irresistibly reminds us of the British caricature wherein a jail-bird looks out of his grated window to gossip with a crony in the street below. "What news?" asks the insider. "The French are coming," is the response. "Then what will become of our precious liberties?" "Yes, by ——! and what will become of our glorious religion?"

If we attempt to resume Specie Payments and fail, we shall almost certainly reduce the present disparity between Coin and Greenbacks, and thus mitigate the evils we seek to remove. Even though we should only come half-way to Specie—and we could not fund One Hundred Millions of Greenbacks without doing this—we should thereby so reduce the nominal cost of the necessaries of life as to appreciate decidedly the value of every salary, every pension, of the laundress's beggarly pittance and the housemaid's monthly wages. Having gone so far at the first effort, we should soon be encouraged to make another rush and go through.

Suspension was never justified, save as an imperative National necessity. We were at war for our existence; we were spending more millions than we could possibly borrow; and we had to make our own promises a Legal Tender for the sums we urgently needed. In other words, we had to decree a gigantic Forced Loan. It was right, it was wise to do this; for the Nation must live; and it *does* live to-day by virtue of that very decree. But for that, we should have run hard aground for money; our Army and Navy could not have been fed and clad—[illegible] we should have gone to [illegible] sufficient defense of the [illegible] It saved the country [illegible] ys, we must be [illegible] medicine of the [illegible] past; the [illegible] ex- [illegible] , in [illegible] t to [illegible] indler [illegible] im but [illegible] dliness is [illegible] We can- [illegible] ume until we [illegible] If we resolutely [illegible] decent excuse for [illegible] here is no necessary [illegible] e to pay your debts; [illegible] ume out of the reach of [illegible] ys, "It is idle to try to pay [illegible] n't property enough to do it," [illegible] cter) a scoundrel. He should pay [illegible] he could.

[illegible] we *can*, we *must* resume. The chief obstacles are excessive importations, which Congress may counteract by increasing the Tariff on a few bulky articles, such as Iron, and which the mere effort to resume will certainly reduce. Let us set to funding Greenbacks, and the resulting Currency contraction will be felt from the Exchange to the smallest hamlet in the Rocky Mountains. Half the gold-gamblers and stock-gamblers will be in want of a job at ditching or hoeing corn before next August. Chaps who drove four-in-hand and went deep into $10 champagne at Saratoga last Summer will be picking and panning in the Rocky Mountains next dog-days, glad to make enough to pay for their daily quota of pilot-bread and bacon. Flora McFlimsey will beg back some of the dresses she tossed to her maid last Summer, and find that she has enough to wear so long as she [illegible]es not suffer from cold. Mrs. Shoddy Mc[illegible]ldy will sell her new diamonds at a heavy [illegible]ice, and buy with the proceeds Berkshire [illegible]hereon to carry her children comfortably [illegible] the next Winter. We shall all see [illegible]g times—there isn't a doubt of it—for a [illegible]any will be thrown out of employment, [illegible]ages must fall with everything else. [illegible] out of debt is not nearly so luxurious [illegible]rience as getting into it. But the up[illegible]ll be that we shall produce more and sell [illegible]while importing and consuming less, and [illegible]ar or two at furthest we shall be out of [illegible]ugh, and very glad that we did not con[illegible]o lie down in it.

[illegible]mbers of Congress! will you oblige us by [illegible]g down Webster's speeches and conning [illegible]ghtfully that of 1816 on the Irredeemable [illegible]r of that day. You will find it very whole[illegible]ading.

[illegible] of South [illegible]ly put [illegible]

everywhere—places the Labor question in strong relief before the White masters of the South. These orators declare—

"You have given us little or no encouragement to engage in agricultural pursuits, by refusing to sell us lands, while you are organizing societies to bring foreigners into the country, the clear intent of which is to thrust us out, and reduce us to a serfdom intolerable to us, and, as you will find in the end, ruinous to your own prosperity."

These are the words of true patriots, and it is plain that the colored men of South Carolina understand the case.

JOSHUA HILL.

We observe in the proceedings of the Georgia Convention, that the Hon. Joshua Hill continues to maintain his consistency as an unswerving Unionist. It will be remembered that this gentleman was a representative in Congress from Georgia at the time of Secession, and opposed the principle and policy of that movement. When his State passed the ordinance, Judge Hill was her only representative who refused to obey the edict, contending that his paramount allegiance was due to the Union. He consequently served out his term at Washington.

On returning to Georgia he, encountered the same storm which swept Stephens and H. V. Johnson into the revolution. But the noble champion of Unionism in Georgia, like Botts of Virginia, remained true to his faith. And we find him still true as steel, an honor to the country, a credit to his State, and a man whose purity of life and heroic devotion to principle dignify human nature. Will any one inform us why a man like this, a ripe scholar and distinguished lawyer, should not be placed in a position of commanding influence in Georgia?

THANKSGIVING

The President's designation of December 7 for a National Thanksgiving will meet with a far more general and hearty response from the people than if a much earlier day had been named. We have had time to realize the greatness of the victory which last April consummated. This nation feels that it has done its four years' work in such sort as that it will not require to be done over again. A task was laid upon us such as falls to few generations of men—such a giant's stint as only a giant's strength could prove equal to. We could not have escaped it if we would; we had to meet it on this stern condition that we *do* the work appointed us, or perish off the face of the earth, and be known no more as a nation. Very slowly we came to know this important fact;—with much blind, stumbling by the way, with considerable hesitation at times, and not a little faintness of heart on some memorable occasions. Often enough the horizon which *our* eyes could reach showed nothing but gloomy skies. We had moods of despair, of anger at our leaders, and nearly total distrust of ourselves, yet it so happened that the God who gave us this work to do, gave us the heart to persevere in it till it was done.

This struggle had to come—that was sure; the issue of it not sure, to any mortal eyes. We were two nations pretending to be one. Of the two, that which finally ranked itself in arms to destroy the Republic had ruled it for seventy years. Barbarism had been stronger than Civilization; one or the other had now to disappear. How could we be sure that the victor for seventy years was to be beaten in four? Now that we see the victory, we surely cannot forget how long it seemed to hang doubtful. Remembering how often the purposes of men were overruled in the contest, and how the contest itself was prolonged, in order that victory, when it came, might be complete and permanent, we should be worse than Atheists not to recognize the guidance of a Higher Power throughout the events of the war, and it would be worse than ingratitude not to give praise and thanks to Him who hath given us the victory.

We thank God for Peace, Civilization and Freedom. The carnage, the necessary but awful carnage of four years of war is ended. Whatever conflict lies before us is not a struggle of arms. If we have still something to contend for, let us be profoundly grateful that blood has at last ceased to flow. The spirit of Civilization, driven to take up the weapons of barbarous war—that also has triumphed. And the Union is a Free Union. Slavery, which made the old Union a Union only in name, is overthrown. Not one of us expected, or believed, or scarcely dared to hope, when the war began, that it would have such an ending, but the progress and event of the struggle were ordered elsewhere than here, and inestimable blessings were poured into the lap of a people which never thought of praying for them. Shall we deny our obligation to this Infinite Goodness?

The North joins with one heart in this thanksgiving. Private griefs give way to public joy. A land that is filled with mourners rejoices over its martyred dead with a heroism more than Roman, more than Spartan. "If you hear that any of us are killed," wrote Frederick of Prussia to his sister, "ask whether he died fighting for his country. If the answer is yes, give thanks to God." Who among us would rob the nation of its sacred memories, its heroic deaths, of those young martyrs and saints whose devotion hallowed and sustained the cause for which they went cheerfully to their graves? Innumerable shadows of the noble dead surround us wherever we meet to commemorate the successes of the war. Their voices join with ours in the great anthem which goes pealing up from churches and cathedrals. The incense and music, and all the splendor of the service of the Church of Rome, the austere devotion of the Puritan, and the seclusion of the soul that rejects outward forms, and in its most private recesses thanks God for his mercies and passes on to its work, are every one the loyal worship and just tribute of a regenerated nation. If the South do not join with us, it will learn its lesson of gratitude in time. We may at any rate be sure that the loyalists of the South are the most thankful of living men. There will be no such praise to God as ascends from the cabins of the devoted, patient, faithful blacks to whom the war has brought the sweetest boon of life.

We trust the celebration of the day may stimulate the generosity of the North into a general contribution in behalf of those to whom the war that has brought life to the nation has brought suffering and want. There never was a time when contributions were so much needed. Destitution at the South is frightful, both among whites and blacks. There is no chance of relief there; relief must come from the North. Spite of the war and its losses, we are rich and prosperous; money is abundant, and we can easily afford to be generous. If it were vastly more difficult, we should still be bound to help those who have suffered and are suffering. The various aid societies and commissions offer well organized facilities for reaching those whom we want to help. Money may be given directly to any one of them, with certainty that it will be wisely and economically expended. That may be done any day, but we think that on Thanksgiving Day there can be no scheme so genial and so profitable as that of contributions in each church and public meeting.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The English papers received by the Allemania contain another installment of the important correspondence between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell.

It seems that when England declared that she would not consent to submit the matter to arbitration, Mr. Adams stated that henceforward "no proposition of that kind for the settlement of existing differences" would be insisted upon or submitted by his Government. With regard to the English proposition "to appoint a Commission to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war which the two powers shall agree to refer to the Commissioners," Mr. Adams inquires what among the classes of claims the English Government is willing, and what it would not be willing, to refer to the proposed Commission. Earl Russell in reply to this inquiry states that it will take some time to prepare a definite answer.

In the letter dated November 4, Earl Russell argues at full length the supposed precedents of the present difficulties. International law is, undoubtedly, as yet in a very indefinite, and, therefore, when complicated questions are at stake, frequently in a very unsatisfactory condition. But there is one consideration which illustrates the substance of the controversy better than the most profound arguments of the ablest diplomatists can ever do. It is the plain question—Can England, with the knowledge of her record during the late war, abide with a calm conscience the adoption by the United States of exactly the same policy toward her which she, during the late war, has pursued toward the United States?

The English papers and statesmen cannot calmly face this question. Earl Russell, we see, follows in the wake of *The London Times* and *Post*, and thinks that the laws of both countries with regard to neutrality might be made stricter. During the war, England was in no haste to recognize this fact. She begins to urge it when [illegible] asked to consider the question with her own relations to it precisely reversed. The position in which her conduct toward the United States has placed her is an embarrassing one. We can afford to wait for the opportune moment to urge the settlement of our claims; England hardly can.

REDUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER ORE.

Early last Spring we called the attention of the public to several processes for obtaining the precious metals from the ores then in use or undergoing experiment. Among those attracting the most attention was Dr. Ayer's process for treating the gold and silver-bearing ores with heat and solutions of alkalies and salts. At that time this process only exhibited small specimens reduced in the laboratory, but such very considerable results were thus obtained that it was believed that if worked practically great profits would accrue to miners even where ores where not of the richest kind, and where now worked to advantage by the old process, great savings would be made by the new.

The discovery, however, met the usual doubts and fears attaching to novelty, and, in fact, there had been so many failures for like purposes brought forward, that unbelievers were encountered everywhere. It was asserted that however beautiful the process might be in theory, and in the laboratory, yet it was not certain that ores could be thus practically treated in the mass. In order to silence forever such doubts, and to test the utility of the invention upon a working scale, under the eye of practical miners, the Company, erected in this city furnaces for treating ores on a large scale, and at great cost imported gold-bearing quartz ores, from Nova-Scotia by the cargo, and are now reducing them with the most favorable results. Meanwhile, the value of this method becoming apparent, three different parties claimed priority of invention of the same process, at the Patent-Office, and contested the novelty of the invention of the patentee. Upon these claims evidence was taken, and after full investigation the validity of Dr. Ayer's patents was fully established by the decision of the Commissioners at Washington. The furnaces are simple in construction, and the chemicals are universally distributed, so that there is no place where mines are worked that the furnaces and material cannot be economically obtained and constructed, thus saving great cost of transportation of heavy mills and machinery to the mines. Heretofore miners have supplied themselves with machinery at very great cost of construction and transportation, from which, as a rule the most moderate returns have not been realized by its owners.

By the new chemical process the disintegration of the rock is so complete that any ordinary iron or burr-mill can reduce ore thus treated to the finest powder with much less power than is required to run stamps, and the royal metals, being freed from all impurities, are amalgamated by the simplest and least expensive machinery. Another peculiarity of this process is, that, by separating the gold from the base metals, it is left free to be taken up by the mercury. It, too, is claimed that the quicksilver used in the processes for collecting the fine grains of precious metals is not wasted, so that a saving is thus effected. So thorough have been the practical tests made that it is believed not only will the individual interests of mine-owners be greatly advanced, but the public will be benefited by the augmented yield of gold and silver that must follow the introduction of this process practically at the mines.

Furnaces have been erected by the Company in New-York, and have been shown to a large number of practical miners and scientific gentlemen, with great satisfaction to them in the result obtained, and the furnaces are now working and open to the inspection of all interested in the development of our mineral wealth.

A GRAVE MISTAKE.

The Free Trade League, recently organized in our City, in its latest manifesto, says:

"Protection assumes that the natural position of nations is antagonistic, and their normal state war, for which they should always be preparing in time of peace, by making every nation self-sufficing with a complete home market of its own. It assumes that the commercial intercourse of nations is not for their mutual benefit; that one is enriched at another's expense, and that each must always be trying to get the better of the others. It discourages commerce and international traffic, and, if carried out to its full extent, would absolutely put an end to them."

—This is not so, and gentlemen of lofty reputation should not have asserted it. Protection would encourage every nation to import mainly such staples as do not compete with its own industry, and are the product of other climes or regions. Protection does not urge Canada to grow her own pineapples, nor Hayti to freeze the ice required by her people. Protection has often remitted altogether the duties on important classes of imports in order to encourage and facilitate their importation. If there be any natural, enduring impediment to the production of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c., in any country, then Protection would have those articles bought elsewhere and admitted at the lowest rates of duty that the Finances of the country will allow. Great Britain was once the most Protective and the most Commercial of countries, though she has now discarded Protection, no longer needed. It is a scaffolding that she has torn down, now that the edifice is complete. The time may come when we can follow her example; but it will come through more efficient Protection, not through immediate Free Trade.

Why is it that Free Traders can never state fairly the grounds whereon Protection is commended?

RIGHTS OF FREEDMEN.

In the courts of reconstructed Virginia, as of most other ex-Rebel States, the Colored Race have no standing whatever, whether as suitors or witnesses. Though nominally free, they have no means of vindicating and upholding the freedom afforded them by the Constitution and laws of their State; while the great mass of her ex-Rebel Whites have fully determined that they never shall have any. These have for years predicted that emancipation would prove a curse to the Blacks, and they are now doing [illegible] to fulfill their own prophecy.

The Federal Government has attempted to secure the Blacks some faint approximation to justice by means of the Freedmen's Bureau; but so timid and vacillating is its action that it too often raises hopes of protection only to blast them. Let us give an example:

The Freedmen's Bureau has divided the South into districts, and means to have an agent in each who is there to see some modicum of justice accorded to the negroes. In that of Yorktown, Virginia, as in others, the Whites and Blacks are each invited to select a person to sit with the agent and aid him in doing justice in the cases brought before him.

The Blacks, thus invited, have designated on their part an educated and capable mulatto, born in Massachusetts, trained at Oberlin, and every way respected and worthy. The Whites, who are allowed to select whom they please on their own part, have resolved that the Blacks shall have no such liberty, and insist that the choice of the Blacks on their part shall be overruled. And there is great danger that they will be allowed to prevail. No one disputes that this man is the unanimous choice of the Blacks; but the Whites say they will choose no person at all if a "nigger" is to sit on the bench; and it is quite likely that the Goverment will be bullied into allowing those who would to-day be Rebels if they dare to dictate (virtually) the choice of both these side-judges, and give the hearty Unionists no choice at all.

Take another case:

There is an association of partially reconstructed Rebels in Essex County, Va., (as we presume in many other counties,) whose avowed object is to prevent any negro who was voluntarily within the Union lines during the progress of the War obtaining a settlement in that county. Here is the application of an ex-slaveholder to this body:

BOWLES H., Oct., 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Carter has applied to me for the privilege of building upon my premises at Bowles.

I am not disposed to do anything in which I would at all be blamed by the community. I have agreed that he and George Delano may build upon my land if you think me justifiable. Let me hear from you.

Your friend, &c.,

J. J. GOULDMAN.

To Dr. A. G. Roy and R. B. Boughton, jr., esq.

Carter was a slave of Gouldman—had worked for him many years for nothing—and is a shrewd, intelligent, steady, hard-working man. But the Association returned answer that Gouldman must not allow him to make a home on his premises—so he must go—Heaven knows where. And this is a fair specimen of the milder or negative form of oppression this day prevailing all over the South. One of its inevitable results will be the starving to death of a hundred thousand Freedmen before next Spring; another will be the shooting of thousands more because famine will have constrained them to steal; a third, anxiously hoped and worked for by the ex-Rebels, is a negro insurrection, which will enable them to maim and butcher at will with U. S. weapons and munitions and be paid therefor out of the Federal Treasury.

Such is the latest abuse of "reconstruction."

HARTFORD, Conn., elected Unionists for every one of her Township offices on Nov. 27, save the Treasurer, who was on both tickets, and one School Visitor (Unionist) who was on the Democratic. The average Union majority is nearly, but not quite, 200; the highest being that of Henry T. Sperry, Collector, 389; and the lowest that of Geo. S. Burnham, Town Clerk, 27. About the fairest test is the highest vote for Selectman on either ticket; Daniel Phillips (Union), 2,069; Edward H. Brinley (Dem.), 1,883.

Congress will not omit to notice that the *people* of the Southern States have thus far uttered no voice in favor of accepting the terms of reconstruction proposed by the President. The Conventions would not, or dared not, submit their work to a popular vote. It was considered so certain that the popular voice was against even the easy conditions required of Mississippi, that Gov. Sharkey threatened to disperse his Convention with negro troops if they ventured to give the State at large a chance to express its opinions. And now we find the Georgia Convention exhibiting the same distrust, though it is difficult to imagine what the bitterest Rebel could object to in the work of that body. The little game to be played is evident enough. One member, a so-called Union man, openly advocated the repudiation of the war debt by the Convention, and its assumption by another Convention called or soon as the State representatives shall have been admitted into Congress.

Unless, therefore, we are willing to see every Rebel State repudiate the acts of its Convention, Congress must require inexorably that the people of every State shall ratify the work of the Conventions which Congress will hereafter authorize.

The colored people of South Carolina, lately assembled in Convention at Charleston, made, we think, a good point against the ruling Reconstruction in their declaration of rights and wrongs:

We have been subjected to cruel proscription, and our persons and our bodies have been outraged with impunity. We have been, and still are, deprived of the free choice of those who should govern us, and are subjected to an unjust taxation without representation, and have bled and toiled for the elevation of those who have degraded us, and still continue to oppress us.

A stronger and simpler statement could not be made, and every word of it is literally true. "Taxation without representation" sounds much like the Declaration of Independence, but it is a hint which has been forgotten at the North ever since 1776. We wonder, since colored men cannot vote in Philadelphia, or rest their tired bodies in the cars, whether the old cracked bell of Independence Hall remembers it?

A dispatch from Washington states that Gen. Grant has started on a tour of inspection at the South, and will probably go as far as Texas.

The New-York Election—Official.

	Barlow.	Slocum.		Barlow.	Slocum.
Albany	9783	9919	Ontario	4291	3057
Allegany	4626	1911	Orange	5803	5120
Broome	3965	2367	Orleans	2981	1961
Cattaraugus	3975	2495	Oswego	6745	4395
Cayuga	6120	3498	Otsego	5083	4802
Chatauqua	6915	2797	Putnam	1046	1114
Chemung	2788	2928	Queens	2928	3721
Clinton	2731	2551	Richmond	[illegible]	1732
Columbia	4427	4582	Rockland	1009	1609
Cortland	3115	1594	Saratoga	6135	[illegible]
Delaware	4338	[illegible]	Schenectady	2426	19[illegible]
Erie	11547	10945	Seneca	2434	2744
Dutchess	728 (maj)		Schuyler	2161	1547
Essex	2466	1537	St. Lawrence	7369	2229
Franklin	2154	1219	Schoharie	2246	3746
Fulton & Ham.	2611	2169	Steuben	6030	4562
Genesee	1266 (maj)		Suffolk	3273	2489
Greene	2668	3018	Sullivan	2459	2759
Herkimer	4311	3183	Tioga	3131	2026
Jefferson	6815	4428	Tompkins	3621	2437
Kings	18993	20342	Ulster	5347	5537
Lewis	2399	1670	Warren	2023	1821
Livingston	3766	2813	Washington	4667	2556
Madison	4526	2872	Wayne	4873	3136
Monroe	8157	6758	Westchester	5545	6076
Montgomery	3219	3270	Wyoming	3403	1724
Niagara	3966	3732	Yates	2322	1313
New York	28740	53128			
Oneida	9857	8035	Total	292,085	264,826
Onondaga	9815	7310			

The Tennessee Election.

Gov. Brownlow has sent a message to the Legislature, announcing, in accordance with the law of Tennessee, "thrown out and not taken into account" votes cast in the following counties at the election of members of Congress, in August last, as illegally registered, viz.: Hawkins, McMinn, Monroe, Meigs, Grundy, Van Buren, White, Smith, Putnam, Jackson, Macon, Coffee, Franklin, Marshall, Benton, Williamson, Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, Cheatham, Maury, Humphreys, Montgomery, Stewart, Lawrence, Gibson, Weakly, Madison and Lauderdale.

The votes of the following counties having been duly registered, have been taken into account, viz.: Johnson, Carter, Greene, Cocke, Jefferson, Sevier, Granger, Union, Knox, Campbell, Anderson, Morgan, Blount, Bradly, Hamilton, Polk, Marion, Bledsoe, Meigs, Warren, Smith, Putnam, DeKalb, Rutherford, Lincoln, Giles, Cannon, Coffee, Franklin, Wilson, Hickman, Wayne, Dickson, Hardin, Henry, Obion, Dyer, Carroll, McNairy, Hardeman, Shelby and Haywood.

From the following counties no satisfactory reports have been received, the presumption being in favor of the legality of the registration, viz.: Sullivan, Washington, Hancock, Scott, Polk, Roane, Sequatchie, Cumberland, Fentress, Rhea, Overton, Bedford, Perry, Lewis, Decatur, Henderson, Fayette, and Tipton.

The following table shows the vote of each District as shown by the original returns, and also as modified by omitting counties improperly registered:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	N. G. Taylor.	J. K. Miller.	J. Randolph.	T. D. Arnold.
Total	5236	4400	1626	26
Cast out	180	750	32	4
Corrected	5056	3650	1594	22

SECOND DISTRICT.

	H. Maynard.	J. A. Cooper.	L. C. Houk.	R. K. Byrd.	F. S. Heiskell.	B. Wells.
Total	7156	2323	1859	1210	207	21
Cast out	1557	242	209	376	57	14
Corrected	5599	2081	1650	834	150	7

THIRD DISTRICT.

	W. B. Stokes.	A. Faulkner.	J. R. Hood.
Total	4,454	2,549	845
Cast out	1,855	1,525	664
Corrected	2,599	1,024	181

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Edward Cooper.	Jas. Mullins.	Featherstone.	Wisener.
Total	7,684	224	1	9
Cast out	2,366	16	1	0
Corrected	5,318	208	0	9

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	W. B. Campbell.	S. J. Carter.	W. R. McDougall.	W. L. Waters.	J. H. Smith.
Total	6,354	1,729	11	2	2
Cast out	5,043	1,524	4	0	0
Corrected	1,311	205	7	2	2

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	D. B. Thomas.	S. M. Arnell.	Collier.
Total	2,805	2,350	1
Cast out	2,284	804	0
Corrected	521	1,546	1

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	J. R. Hawkins.	E. Etheridge.	Scat'g.
Total	3,322	1,819	5
Cast out	1,254	1,115	1
Corrected	2,068	704	4

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	R. S. Saunders.	J. W. Leftwich.	Wm. Hunter.
Total	588	1,673	100
Cast out	63	305	3
Corrected	525	1,368	97

NINTH DISTRICT.

	John Bullock.	Wm. C. Dunlap.
Total	600	525
Cast out	3	32
Corrected	597	493

The entire vote of the State is 61,723; omitting the vote illegally registered, it is reduced to 39,509.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Another Defeat of the Paraguayans—Re-enforcements for the Brazilian Army.

We have received by the Scotia advices from Buenos Ayres to the 11th of October, and from Rio de Janeiro to the 24th.

From the River Plate we learn that the Paraguayans had received a further defeat at Naranjitos, ten miles above the village of Yaguareté Corá, a force of 800, consisting principally of their levies in Corrientes, having been cut up by an Argentine cavalry corps under Col. Felix Romero. The following is Col. Romero's account of the action:

"VALLEJOS CUE, SIX LEAGUES ABOVE YAGUARETE CORA, Sept. 21.

"GENERAL, &c., HORNOS: I have the honor to communicate to you that this morning at 7 the enemy's column under Lorera was surprised by me, and I, charging at a gallop, succeeded, after a few shots, in routing them completely, pursuing them tenaciously for more than three leagues, as your Excellency will see by the place whence I address to you this dispatch, and where I gave up the pursuit through the wearying of the cavalcade. I surprised and beat the enemy at the place named Naranjitos, three leagues above the village Yaguareté-Corá. According to what I learned from the prisoners, the column of the enemy consisted of 800 men. The number of the prisoners and dead it is not possible to calculate at present; but I can say to you that we took many prisoners, all their cavalcade, and the greater part of the arms. On our part we have not a single one killed. To-morrow I will put myself in march to the place where I was posted, but before I do so I will transmit to your Excellency the detailed account. FELIX ROMERO."

Col. Grifon Cardenas reports also a slight engagement on the 20th of September, near Luis Gomez, with some 500 Paraguayans, who lost about 20 men, the Argentines having only one man wounded. He says that, in revenge for this repulse, the Paraguayan corps burned some 30 villages on their march.

The Anglo-Brazilian Times of the 24th ult. gives the subjoined summary of the fortnight's news:

"From the provinces generally the news is almost totally confined to the collection of volunteers and conscripts, interspersed with accounts of occasional murders and disturbances arising from the unpopular method of conscripting and drafting pursued. In Matto Grosso nothing of interest was occurring, and the Paraguayans seem to have withdrawn from that region, except from three or four points upon the Paraguay. Cuyabá was covered by the Matto Grosso levies and two armed steamers on the Cuyabá; the Goyaz contingent was in possession of Coxim; and the division marching to Matto Grosso, under Col. Drago, its President, had, in part, got to the western side of the Paranahyba, on its march to Matto Grosso.

"Of the Paraguayans nothing positive is known, whether, as is said, they are withdrawing their cannon at Cuevas, or are intending to hold their positions. Of the Allied armies, the main body was at Cururu Cutia on march to Mercedes; Gen. Paunero was marching from Restauracion to the same point; Gen. Flores, with his own troops and some others, was taking a more northerly course in the same direction. Another division was marching to join Gen. Castro's command near Tranqueiro de Loreto, whither the Paraguayans in S. Carlos and other points in that direction had withdrawn, and Gen. Urquiza was on his way to join Gen. Mitre with a body of the Entre-Rian contingent.

"In Rio Grande the Brazilian forces had received further augment from the arrival of various detachments from Porto Alegre overland, and amounted to about 15,000 or 18,000 men, who it was believed would be organized as a distinct corps for operating east of lake Yberá at Itapua, where a strong body of Paraguayans with a number of cannon were posted.

"The Brazilian fleet remained inactive at Rincon de Soto, but with the coming of the ironclads, of which the Brazil had arrived at Montevideo, and the Tamandare could not be far away, it was universally believed something would be attempted against the batteries and Paraguayan vessels sheltered by them.

Important from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1865.

The San Antonio Herald of the 13th inst. says a number of Liberal officers had arrived there, considering the Liberal cause so desperate in their country that they were compelled to abandon it.

The Mexican Times of the 14th ult. gives a favorable account of the immigration to Mexico, and publishes a list of ex-Confederates settled near Cordova.

The Imperialists claim a victory near Oajaca, where they routed 300 Liberals, killing 37 and capturing 68.

The lake in the vicinity of the City of Mexico had risen to within one inch of the level of the city, creating considerable alarm.

The family of the Emperor was to leave Vera Cruz on the 9th in an American steamer.

The Times's Brownsville correspondence of the 16th says:

The correspondence between Gen. Weitzel and Gen. Mejia culminated in the following order:

"The Mexican authorities having officially notified the commanding general that *The R*[illegible] will be United States soldiers, [illegible] ting to the [illegible] ordered that the officers and soldiers of [illegible] will not allow any person on the neutral bank to insult any person on the Mexican side."

All remains quiet around Matamoros.

The Reconstructionist is the title of a new weekly to be issued next week in Washington City by Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm. Mrs. S. is a frank, spicy writer, and is likely to tell some truth that does not find access to Washington journals generally. We commend her sheet to those who like plain speaking. Price $2 per annum.

The American Agriculturist absorbs *The Genesee Farmer*, along with Mr. Joseph Harris, its editor, and commences the next year with over One Hundred Thousand subscribers. It is a model of condensation, and gives monthly a cyclopedia of facts and demonstrations inciting to improvement and excellence in the Farmer's calling. No farmer whose son grows up a regular reader of *The Agriculturist*, need fear the addiction of that son to the ways of speculation and gambling too fashionable in our day. We call attention to Mr. Judd's advertisements herewith given.

POULTRY—FATTENING AND PREPARING FOR MARKET.—Chickens and most other poultry fatten quickly; full feed of corn and wheat, rye, oats or buckwheat, with a few boiled potatoes or turnips will make quite a difference with them, even in a few weeks, especially if shut up where they cannot run the fat off. Having them well fatted and looking for a market in New-York near Thanksgiving or the Holidays, omit feeding the day they are killed, so that their crops shall be empty, as full crops soon begin to color in warm weather, beside being unsightly. Kill by bleeding, severing the blood vessels of the neck near the head by sticking with a sharp-pointed knife. Pick without tearing the skin, first dipping in hot water; but do not remove the crop or entrails or cut off the head. Let everything be done in a neat manner, for a clean, well-dressed bird will sell much quicker and higher than a slovenly-prepared one. Pack in clean boxes with long, sweet, clean straw in the bottom, around the edges, between the layers, and on top. Stow close and pack so full that it will require considerable force to press the cover in place. Mark plainly the consignor's name and number, also in one corner the contents and who from. Let an invoice also accompany the box in an envelope tacked upon the under side of the cover, which should be firmly nailed on. The whole box should be strong, as railroad hands are not over gentle in moving packages. An invoice, or other notification should be sent to the salesman or commission dealer by mail, and it is always better that the boxes reach his hands two or three days before the anticipated rush of customers, that his stock may be in readiness two days before Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years, etc., as grocers and dealers always want to lay in a stock a little in advance. We have often seen large lots of poultry arrive "one day after the fair," and as the demand was over they had to be sold low.

AROUND THE WORLD.—But little more than ten years since the soft click of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine was first heard. Simple, quiet and efficient, it made friends wherever seen. The highest honors were accorded it from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf. Industrial, Mechanical and Agricultural Associations have crowned it with the highest honors, and hundreds of country and village Fairs have been honored in honoring it.

Abroad its record has been no less marked and honorable. At Paris, in 1855 and 1861; London, 1862; Linz and Koenigsberg, 1863; Dantzic, Agram and Krems in 1864; and this year at Dublin, Stettin, Cologne and Wismar; and last, but not least, at Dunedin, in New-Zealand, it has won the highest awards. Thus from San Francisco, eastward, it has carried the American name and fame *around the globe*.

What varying emotions it has excited. In civilized lands, women have welcomed it as a deliverer from wearisome bondage. The Indians of North America watched its workings with astonishment, whispering "Angamocoor Manitou" (Sewing Spirit); the ignorant masses of Europe and Asia would not have been more surprised, if the old castles had taken to themselves legs and waddled off. In its beneficent mission it seems destined to bless all the families of the earth.

The success of this invention, marvelous as it may seem, is easily explained. It met an urgent want. At enormous expense, public opinion was educated to appreciate it. The Company has scrupulously fulfilled all of its promises and obligations, and sought, as far as possible, honorable men as its representatives. It has ever found its highest interest in the interest of its customers, and is meeting its appropriate reward.

[Commercial.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Delegates of the County Agricultural Societies of Illinois, meet at Bloomington, Dec. 14, for the purpose of considering the location of the Agricultural College, and other matters connected with it. It is very desirable that there be a full attendance in order that the next Legislature may understand the wishes of the people.

BULL'S HEAD.—In the live stock markets we have a short supply of beeves and sheep, with an overstock of hogs this week. The cattle were early sold at ¼@½c. ₰ lb advance on former rates. They numbered 4,994 all told, against over 6,000 last week. Sheep are fully ¼c. higher and sell quickly, but owners of hogs heartily wish their stock back in Ohio and Illinois, where it cost as much as it is now selling for here. Large numbers remain unsold each night, and 11c. is the top of the market.

[Advertisements.]

A CARD.

For the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the MORTON GOLD PENS, I shall hereafter SELL NO GOODS AT WHOLESALE *excepting only* to duly Appointed and Authorized Agents, to whom a Certificate of such Agency will be given, and who alone shall be able to sell the MORTON PENS in that city or village.

To my Agents I shall give a liberal discount upon their agreeing to supply the public at my published and well-known prices.

Jewelers or Stationers will, in all cases, be preferred as Agents.

Conditions and Terms for Agency will be stated upon application, by letter or otherwise.

Where no Agency is established, those wishing the MORTON PEN must send to my store, where prompt attention will be given to their orders.

A Circular, with fac-simile Engravings of all Sizes and Prices, will be sent to any one on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1865.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They Purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. Only genuine when cork is covered by our private U. S. stamp. Beware of counterfeits and refilled bottles.

P. H. DRAKE & Co.
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

THROAT DISEASES.—"We would call attention to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of public speakers and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold."—[Congregationalist, Boston.

A MODERN MIRACLE!

[illegible] voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and
PRESTO, CHANGE!
the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long, disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and,
BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,
the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for HALL'S SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it
CHEAP TO BUY, PLEASANT TO TRY,
and SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES & Co., Wholesale Agents.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder.

The astonishing success which has attended this medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivaled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and also DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease any way connected with the disorder of decay.

Persons if conscious of any weakness, should take the CONSTITUTION WATER, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once rebraced, revivified and built up. Well may this celebrated remedy be called the MEDICAL WONDER.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A FIXED FACT.

Every family needs a CLOTHES-WRINGER. The PEOPLE'S is now the cheapest and best, with cork roller and cog-wheels, galvanized iron frame, and rubber springs where they should be—under the LOWER ROLL. Families and laundries that use it prefer it to all others. To be had of all the principal dealers, or at the PEOPLE'S CLOTHES-WRINGER COMPANY, No. 494 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere in all the towns, cities and counties in the United States.

JEFFERS, No. 573 BROADWAY.
The only place in the city where
LADIES' GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES AND GENTLEMEN'S EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS can be had at low prices.
JEFFERS, No. 573 BROADWAY.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y., offer for sale DIAMONDS, 18 CARAT GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, and all kinds of JEWELRY. ENGLISH STERLING SILVER WARE at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

30,000 to 40,000 Elegant BRICKS with STRAIGHT, WELL-DEFINED EDGES and UNIFORM LENGTHS, are made per day by the National Brick Machine. ABRAM REQUA, Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM.
W. C. HICKS'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES save 75 per cent in space, weight, friction and parts. Adapted to all uses. For circular, address THE HICKS ENGINE Co.,
No. 18 Liberty-st., N. Y.

DR. HURD'S (non-adhesive) NEURALGIA PLASTER. Cures Neuralgia in all its forms. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Large size, 60 cents; small, 30 cents. Address W. B. HURD, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

TRUSSES, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is the only TRUSS fit to wear. No PRESSURE on the BACK. It will positively cure the most obstinate cases of RUPTURE. GREGORY & Co., No 609 Broadway.

CURES FEVER AND AGUE.—HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 16—Price 50 cents. Sent by mail. Address HUM. SPEC. HOM. MED. CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

FIFTY TONS PEAT compressed per day by NATIONAL PEAT MACHINE. ABRAM REQUA, Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

[Advertisements.]

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD EYES MADE NEW,
Without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 29.

U.S.6s 1881,coup	Central Nat. Bk.	Mich.So. & N.I.
41,000.....105¼	41.........101	100.........76½
U.S.6s, 1881, reg.	Canton.	100....b30. 76½
2,000......106	100........45¼	400.........76
U.S. 6's5-20s,'62	Central Coal.	300.2d call. 75¾
20,000.....101	200....b15. 51	200....b30. 75¾
75,000.....101⅛	Cumberland prf.	Panama.
U. S. 6s,5-20c.'64	500.........44	50..........235
20,000...... 99	West.UnionTel.	Illinois Central.
U.S. 6s, 5-20c.'65	100......... 60	100.........132½
20,000...... 99	Quicksilver.	200.........132¼
16,500.2d c. 98½	100........ 47½	100.2d call.132
Treasury 7 3-10s,	100.2d call. 47½	Cleve. & Pitts.
1st series.	Mariposa.	800.........91¾
1,000...... 97	500........ 15½	Chicago & N.W.
2d series.	1,000....... 15	300........ 35¾
20,000..... 96¾	26 14	500........ 35¾
3d series.	Mariposa pref.	100....b10. 35½
12,000..... 96¾	100........ 20½	200.2d call. 35½
25,000..... 96¾	200........ 20¾	Chic & NW.pref
N.Y.State7s,BL	100........ 20	100....b10. 65½
1,000...... 99½	Smith&ParGold	100....s30. 65
Ohio 6s, 1881.	100......... 5	Cleve. & Toledo.
10,000..... 88½	N. Y. Central.	100.........103
Ill.Canal reg.bds	200........ 96¾	Chicago & R. I.
1,000...... 98	600.....b3. 97	200.........107¼
Missouri 6s, P.R.	100.....s30. 96¾	500.........107¼
5,000...... 77	200.2d call. 96¾	300.........107¼
N. Carolina 6s.	Erie.	Chi., Bur. & Q.
4,000...... 83½	400........ 92½	5..........115
Ohio& Miss.cer.	500........ 92¾	Pitts.Ft.W.&C.
40,000..... 28½	300....s30. 92	600.........105
N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	200....s30. 91¾	200....b30.105½
6,000...... 91	100.2d call. 92½	300.........105½
Erie 4th mtge.	300........ 92½	200.........105¾
6,000...... 91½	Hudson River.	200....b30. 105½
N.Y.Cent.7s,'76.	200....b10.109¼	Chic.&Alt. pref.
1,000......103	Long Island.	50..........105½
Hud. Riv. 1st m.	100........ 76	Mar. & Cin. 1 pf
3,000......102	Stonington.	800........ 55
A.&T.H. 2m.prf	25.........120	100....s30. 55
1,000...... 79	Reading.	Han.& S.J. pref.
Gal.&Chi.2 m.pf	200.........115½	200........ 55
2,000......102½	800.........115½	M.& St.Paul prf.
Chi.& R. I.bond	1,300. 2d c.115¼	100........ 73
2,000......101¼	Mich. Central.	Chicago & Mil.
Bank Commerce	49.........115	20......... 77
25.........106	100.........115½	Norwich & Wor.
Imp.&Trad'sBk.	McGregor West.	180........ 98
35.........100	100........ 27	

SECOND BOARD.

U. S. 6s, 1881,cp	O. & Miss. Cer.	Chi.& N.W.pref
10,000.....105¼	50,000..... 28½	250........ 65
U.S 6's5-20,c,'62	6,000...... 28	Chic. & R. Is.
30,000..... 101	Mariposa pref.	200.........107¼
U.S.6s 5-20 c,'65	100........ 19½	Mil. & P. du Ch.
21,000..... 98¾	N. Y. Central.	200........ 95
U.S.6s,5-20s,c,64	300........ 96¾	Pitts.,F.W.&C.
2,000...... 99	Erie.	200....b10.105½
U. S.5s 10-40 con	200........ 91¾	100.........105½
20,000..... 90½	700........ 91¾	100....b10. 105¾
Treasury 7 3-10s,	Reading.	Alton& T.Haute
1st series.	700.........115¾	100........ 44
1,000...... 97	Mich. So. & N.I.	Mar.& Cin. 1 pf.
2d series.	600........ 75¾	700........ 55
3,000...... 96¾	Clev. & Pitts.	Illinois Central.
13,000..... 96¾	400........ 91¾	200.........132
Mariposa.	Chicago & N.W.	100....s30.131
200........ 15	100....s10. 35¾	

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1865—P. M.

Gold is higher, and closes at 148¼. The closing rate last night was 148, and not 147, as quoted yesterday.

There is more steadiness in Government stocks, and for the 7.30s of recent issue there is a better demand from investors. The ability of the Government to pay promptly interest and principal, and the fact that all property stands pledged to maintain the national credit, are arguments not to be put aside; and during the progress to specie [illegible] safer than [illegible] placed in national stocks [illegible] prices, in point of income, 7.30s surpass almost anything in the way of railway shares or mortgages, and those who buy Government currency debt in preference to the high-priced railway shares of doubtful return, will not make a mistake. Railway shares opened with considerable firmness, but it was not long sustained, and up to the close of business the market was feverish and tended to lower prices, except in a few shares, such as Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Fort Wayne. The closing rates were: New-York Central, 96¾@96⅞; Erie, 91⅞@91¾; Hudson River, 108⅞@109; Reading, 115¼@115⅜; Michigan Southern, 75⅝@75¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92¼@92⅜; Rock Island, 107¼@107⅜; North-Western Railroad, 35⅝@35¾; do. Preferred, 65¼@65½; Fort Wayne, 105⅞@105⅞; Ohio and Mississippi, 28@28¼; Schuylkill, 11¼@11½; Canton, 45@45⅛; Cumberland Coal, 43½@44½; Mariposa Mining Company, 15¼@15½; Quicksilver Mining Company, 47@47½.

Money on call is 7 per cent, and in good supply to good houses. Commercial paper is more salable, but at the extreme quotations. For best names 6@9 is the rate, and 10@15 for second grade. The payment of interest by the Treasury on Friday and the redemption of the short debts of the Department in December will restore to active use several millions of money, and give temporary ease to the market, but it will not make capital abundant enough to stimulate speculation much. The manufacture of new money has ceased by the Government, and all the movements of the Treasury are toward contraction, and every monthly statement shows less circulating money and more funded debt. It is now generally conceded that Congress will not authorize any further expansion of the currency, and notes and long engagements are not in favor. It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend an issue of $50,000,000 to cover $10,000,000 of capital granted in excess of the law, and to give the South $40,000,000 of banking capital.

Freights are firm but quiet. The engagements to Liverpool are 200 bales Cotton on private terms; 40,000 bush. Corn at 7@7½d.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. To London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s.; and 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.3d. A brig was chartered to Constantinople with Rum at 4½d.

Exchange is steady at the following rates: 108⅝@109¼ for 60 days, Bankers' Sterling, and 110¼@110⅜ for 30 days, Bankers' Sterling; Francs, long date, 5.18⅞@5.16¼; Francs, short date, 5.15@5.12½.

The exports for the week ending November 27, and since the beginning of the year were:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.......	$3,251,634	$1,680,303	$3,840,220
Prev. reported.....	153,638,655	196,823,566	146,965,558
Since January 1..	$156,885,289	$198,503,869	$150,805,778

The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday says:

Exchange was so firm as to make it necessary for some of the dealers to ship legal tenders.

A Washington letter says:

The Hon. Amasa Walker of Massachusetts, urges Congress to act promptly, and to determine that legal tender notes shall be withdrawn from circulation at the rate of so many millions a month.

As the greenbacks are withdrawn, the banks must of necessity contract their issues, because the law compels them to keep "twenty-five per cent of lawful money" upon the whole amount of their circulation and deposits, and therefore as the greenbacks disappear there will be no lawful money but specie, and to get specie they must contract their circulation, so as to stop the export of gold, and cause, to some extent, a reflux of that article from Europe.

Grain, Provisions and Other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1865.

ASHES—Pots have been in better demand and prices have advanced, closing firm at $10@$10 50. Pearls are inactive and nominal.

BEESWAX—There is no essential change in the price of Yellow Western and Southern, but holders demand an advance; we note sales at 48@50c.

COTTON—There has been more doing, and under the influence of favorable reports from Europe per Scotia, prices have more strength, closing at about 51@52c. for Middlings; sales of 4,000 bales.

COFFEE—We have no sales of any description to report; holders generally are firm in their views, and insist upon full previous rates; we quote Rio at 20½@21c. for Prime, 19½@20c. for Good, 18½@19c. for Fair, 18c. for Ordinary, and 18½@19½c. for fair to good cargoes, all net cash, gold, duty paid.

COAL—The demand for Domestic the past week has been quite light, owing to the mild weather and current high prices; the receipts have proved large, and the market is lower and heavy; sales, from yard, at $8@$11, and out of the many yards, is selling at $11 50@$12. Foreign is in limited supply, and in fair demand at former prices.

CANDLES—Adamantine are only in limited demand, but prices are steady at 27@28c.; Sperm and Patent have advanced, and close firmer at 45c. for the former and 55c. for the latter.

COPPER—The market for American Ingot has been very unsettled since our last; prices gradually advanced, which was most marked yesterday afternoon under very favorable advices from London, per steamer Nova Scotian. To-day's market was very excited and prices still tend upward. Most holders have withdrawn their stocks from the market. Some 700,000 lb Baltimore and Lake have been sold during the week, the inquiry being in part speculative, but mainly for forward delivery; the closing price is 45@46c.; new Sheathing and Yellow Metal have also ruled strong, and have advanced in sympathy with Ingot, closing firm at 55c. for the former and 36c. for the latter.

DRUGS AND DYES—All articles under this heading remain dull, there being no disposition to operate beyond the immediate wants of the trade. In prices we have no change to note. We quote:

Alum, ₰ lb........................	4½@ 4½c.
Arsenic, Powdered, ₰ lb............	$3 20@ —
Balsam, Copaiba, ₰ lb..............	1 00@ —
Bi-carb. Soda, Newcastle, ₰ lb.....	11 @11½c.
Caustic, Soda, ₰ lb................	12 @ 14c.
Cream Tartar, Prime (gold).........	33½@ 34c.
Epsom Salts, ₰ lb..................	— @ 4c.
Gum Arabic, Picked, ₰ lb (gold)....	62½@ —
Gum Arabic, Sorts, ₰ lb............	42 @ 44c.
Jalap, ₰ lb........................	2 50 @$2 55
Manna, Large Flake, ₰ lb...........	— @ 1 25
Oil, Lemon, ₰ lb...................	$5 50@ 6 00
Sal Soda, Newcastle, ₰ lb..........	4½@ 4½c.
Seneca Root, ₰ lb..................	1 15@ 1 20
Senna, ₰ lb........................	24 @ 35c.
Soda Ash, ₰ lb.....................	7½@ —c.
Sugar Lead, ₰ lb...................	— @62½c.
Vitriol, Blue, ₰ lb................	15½@ —c.

DYEWOODS—The supply of Fustic and Logwood is light, and prices are well held, but in the absence of sales they are nominal; we quote the former at $35 for Cuba; $23@$25 for Maracaibo, and $24 for Savanilla, and the latter at $20 for Campeachy, and $25@$26 for Tobasco, all gold; Barwood, $30, gold; Sapanwood, $70, gold, and Camwood, $150, gold.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been less doing in Flour to-day, and prices are lower under liberal arrivals the decline being 5@10c. on State, and 10@15c. on Western. Family brands are dull and irregular. The firm feeling which distinguished our market for sound Flour at the date of our last has since been more noticeable; the demand for Great Britain and the Provinces has continued good, and we have had a more active local inquiry, in part to fill contracts, and as much of the State Flour arriving proves to be unsound, really sound has improved, while all other kinds have declined under large arrivals. The new Winter Wheat Western Flour is found this week proves to be unsound, not one invoice in fifty is of sound quality and hence holders of old are generally firm; the receipts have been large and have added materially to our stock, which is now about 450,000 bbls; of this it is estimated that fully one quarter is unsound and this proportion is likely to increase. At the close the market is dull and heavy for most good grades; the sales to-day are 7,800 bbls. at $7 70@$8 for Superfine State; $8 45@$8 60 for Extra State, (sound); $8 65@$8 80 for Fancy State; $8 30@$8 60 for the low grades of Western Extra; $8 85@$9 10 for Shipping Ohio; $9 20@$10 70 for Trade brands, and $13@$16 for St. Louis Extras. Buckwheat Flour is dull at $4 50@$4 80 per 100lb. Canadian Flour is dull, heavy and 5c. lower; sales of 260 bbls. at $8 45@$8 70 for low grades of Extra, and $8 80@$11 90 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is less active and heavy, the supply is liberal; sales of 400 bbls at $9 25@$10 25 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10 40@$16 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is dull; sales of 160 bbls. at $6@$6 75. Corn Meal is heavy; sales of 150 bbls. at $4 25 for Jersey.

FISH—Dry Cod are in moderate request and prices somewhat heavy, though without quotable change; Mackerel are in good jobbing demand, and prices generally are well sustained; Smoked Herring are quiet but firm; Pickled do. are plenty and dull. We quote as follows:

Dry Cod, ₰ cwt..........................	$8 00@$9 50
Dry Scale, ₰ cwt........................	7 25@ 7 50
Pickled Cod, ₰ bbl......................	9 00@ 9 50
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. small, ₰ bbl.....	22 50@ 23 00
Mackerel, No. 2, shore, ₰ bbl...........	18 00@ — —
Herring, scaled, ₰ box..................	[illegible]
Herring, No. 1, ₰ box...................	50@ —

FRUIT—Raisins have ruled quite dull and prices may be within a shade lower, and at the close buyers hold off. Other descriptions are in moderate request, but we have no special change in prices to advise. We quote:

Raisins, layer, new ₰ box..........	4 85 @	—
Raisins, bunch, new do.............	4 75 @	—
Currants, ₰ lb.....................	15½@	16
Citron, Leghorn, do................	46 @	48
Almonds, Languedoc, do.............	37½@	38½
Almonds, Provence, do..............	33 @	34
Almonds, Sicily, Soft-Shell, do....	30 @	31
Almonds, Shelled, do...............	55 @	60
Sardines, ₰ box....................	1 05 @	—
Sardines, ₰ half-box...............	50 @	52
Sardines, ₰ qr. box................	24½@	26
Brazil Nuts, ₰ lb..................	16 @	—
Filberts, Sicily, do...............	15 @	16
Walnuts, French, do................	15 @	16½

FLAX—Irish Dressed is firmer and in demand; we note sales at 30c.; Domestic is inactive.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active, and Spring is heavy, the unfavorable news from Europe checking the inquiry; Winter is firm, but the demand only limited; the receipts of Wheat have been liberal, and with less favorable intelligence from Europe, and some advance in freight, prices have declined, especially common qualities; these are plenty, and have been difficult of sale, even at a large concession, while really choice has declined but slightly, and has been in fair demand, in part for investment; Winter Wheat has been well held, but has sold slowly, and is in moderate supply. Wheat is generally held above the prices of buyers, and prices are nominal; at the close the demand was limited, but the market was firm for prime qualities. Indian Corn has been in active request for export, and the trade prices were fluctuating; early in the week they improved, but subsequently with liberal arrivals, and a great scarcity of vessels, prices declined, and favored the buyer at the close. New has been offered more freely, and is in very fine order, and will soon be fit for shipment; the sales to-day are 7,000 bush. Unsound Spring at $1 66; 22,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 76@$1 83; 7,000 bush. fair Amber Milwaukee at $1 85, in store; and 6,000 bush Amber State at $2 45. Barley is without essential change, but closes heavy; sales of 10,400 bush., part yesterday, at $1 10 for Canada East, and $1 25 for prime Canada West. Barley Malt is dull and unchanged. Oats are freely offered and are lower at the close; the sales are 33,000 bush. Unsound at 50@54c.; State at 61@65c. Rye is dull and nominal. Corn opened firm, but with less favorable news from Europe, closes unsettled; the demand is mainly for export; the sales are 68,000 bush. Unsound at 90@94½c., and damaged at 80c.; Western Mixed at 96@97c., and very high Mixed at 97½c.; New Yellow Jersey at 98c.

GUNNY BAGS have been only in moderate request, but prices are firm; sales at 28½@29½c., currency.

GUNNY CLOTH—The business has been only moderate, but prices show no change, closing firm at 26½@27c.

HEMP—Manila is dull but firm at 13c., gold; Jute is selling at $220@$230, and Russia Clean at $400@$425; American is dull and nominal at $200@$210 for Undressed, and $320@$350 for Dressed.

HIDES—There was a pretty general inquiry to-day, but buyers and sellers were apart, and there was less activity than yesterday; we quote: B. A., 20@26 lb, selected, 18@20½c. ₰ lb; Rio Grande, 20@23 lb, selected, 16½@16½c. ₰ lb; R. G. and B. A. Green Salted Cow, 8½@9c. ₰ lb; Rio Nunez, 19½@20½c. ₰ lb; Gambia and Bissau, 13½@14c. ₰ lb; Orinoco, 16½@17c. ₰ lb; California, Dry, 17½@18½c. ₰ lb; California, Dry Salted, 10@11c. ₰ lb; California, Green Salted, 9@9½c. ₰ lb, cash, gold; Dry Western, 14@15c. ₰ lb, currency; Green Salted Country and Western, 9@12½c. ₰ lb; City Slaughter, 11@13c. ₰ lb, cash currency.

HOPS continue in good demand for home consumption, and prices are well sustained; the receipts are limited, and the stock small; we quote at from 20@40c., 50@60@65c., for the crop of 1863-64, and 1865, as to quality.

HAY—The market is largely supplied with both New and Old, and prices are unchanged; sales of 270 bales at 60@65c. per 100 lb, and retail lots at 70@85c. per 100 lb.

IRON—Pig has advanced under a fair demand; the stock on hand is small, and holders demand $50@$51 for No. 1 American, and $52@$55 for No. 1 Scotch; there is a disposition to sell at lower rates for forward delivery; other kinds are dull, and prices nominal.

INDIGO—The market has been more strengthened by favorable advices from England; the business, however, has been only moderate; we quote Madras at 75c.@$1 25, Manila at 90c.@$1 40, Oude at $1@$1 30, and Bengal at $1 40@$2 10, all currency; small sales of Guatemala at 75c.@$1 15, gold.

LEATHER—There is a good steady trade but less activity than was noticed the previous fortnight; we quote: Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Light weights, 35@36c.; Middle do., 39@40c.; Heavy do., 40@41c; California Light, 34½@35c.; Middle do., 38@39c.; Heavy do., 39@40c.; Orinoco, &c., Light, 33@34c.; Middle do., 37@38c.; Heavy do., 35@37c.; Slaughter Upper in Rough, 30@32c.; Calf Skins dull.

LEAD—Pig has been in improved demand, and prices are better, closing firm at $10 50 for Galena, and $10 25 for Spanish, German Refined and English; Bar at 12c., and Sheet and Pipe 16c.

LIME — Rockland continues dull, but prices are without change; sales at $1 65 for Common, and $2 10 for Lump.

LATHS have been in fair demand and firm; sales of Eastern at $4 75, 3 months.

MOLASSES—A few trifling job lots embrace all the business in this article; prices are nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has ruled dull and heavy; stock 1,600 bbls. Rosins have been in moderate request, but prices are without change. Tar is in better supply and heavy; stock 2,400 bbls. Crude Turpentine is lower, and closes heavy; stock 3,500 bbls. We quote as follows:

Turpentine, North County.......₰ 280 lb	$3 50@ ——
Tar, Washington and Newborn....₰ bbl.	4 00@ 6 00
Tar, Foreign............................	10 50@11 00
Pitch, City, No. 1......................	7 50@ 8 00
Rosin, Common..............₰ 280 lb	7 00@ 7 25
Rosin, Strained and No. 2 (in y'd) ₰ 280 lb	7 75@12 00
Rosin, No. 1 and Pale and White........	12 50@25 00
Spirits Turpentine, Am..........₰ gal.	1 02½@ 1 07½

OILS—Linseed has been in moderate request and prices remain steady. Crude Sperm is in better demand and quite firm. Crude Whale is quiet and unchanged. Manufactured Oils are dull and unchanged. Lard Oil remains firm, with a moderate inquiry. We quote:

Linseed, City, in casks...₰ gal..	$1 47 @$1 48
Whale, Fair to Prime.............	1 65 @ — —
Whale, Bleached Winter...........	1 75 @ 1 80
Sperm, Crude.....................	2 45 @ — —
Sperm, Winter, Unbleached........	2 60 @ 2 65
Lard Oil, Summer and Winter......	2 35 @ 2 40
Red Oil, City Distilled..........	1 25 @ 1 30
Kerosene (free)..................	66 @ —

OIL CAKE—The supply is light, and the market is firmer; sales of Western Thin, in bags, at 72@83c., and City at 53@56c., in bags and bbls.

PROVISIONS—Our market for Pork has been very unsettled and irregular since our last; at the opening of 'Change a firm feeling prevailed, and prices advanced to our extremes, but subsequently fell off, and the market closed at about $27@$27 25 for Mess; for future delivery, we hear of sales of 500 bbls. New Mess, (1865-6,) seller December, at $29, the sales, cash and regular, are 12,000 bbls., at $27@$28 for Mess; other kinds are nominal; since 'Change and all the afternoon the market ruled firm, and with a good speculative demand prices advanced to $27 50@$28, at which about 5,000 bbls. changed hands, closing at the latter rate. Beef is in more active demand, principally to repack in tierces; prices are unchanged; sales of 2,400 bbls. at $12@$14 50 for Old Plain Mess; $18@$20 for New do.; $14 50@$16 75 for Old Extra do.; $23@$25 for New do., and $7@$10 for stale Beef. Tierce Beef is dull; sales of 50 tcs. Prime Mess on private terms. Beef Hams are dull and heavy. Cut Meats are inactive. Bacon is moderately active; sales on spot of 66 boxes Short Clear at 17½c.; 40 boxes Stretford Cut at 16½c.; and 250 boxes Cumberland Cut, seller January, at 15c. Dressed Hogs are dull; we quote at 13@13½c. for City. Lard is dull and unsettled; sales at 21@23c. for City and Western; for future delivery 1,000 tcs., seller January, at 19c.

BUTTER—The market has a firmer tone, and a fair inquiry prevails. We quote:

Orange County (in pails)........................	50@55
N. Y. State, Welsh tubs, strictly fine..........	45@48
N. Y. State, Welsh tubs, fair to good...........	40@42
N. Y. State, ½ firkin tubs, strictly fine.......	53@55
N. Y. State, firkins, good to fine..............	45@50
Good to choice Western..........................	35@38
Penn., common to medium.........................	32@35
Western Reserve, good to fine, yellow...........	35@38
Western Reserve, common to medium...............	30@34
Southern Ohio...................................	30@35
Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis. good to fine yellow....	34@38
Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis. common to medium.......	30@34

CHEESE is firm and in fair demand. We quote:

State factory, good to choice, ₰ lb.....	18 @19½
State, fair to good.....................	17 @18
State dairies, choice...................	18½@19
English dairy (Conn.)...................	23 @25
English dairy (Ohio)....................	20 @22
Vermont dairy...........................	16 @18

PETROLEUM continues in demand, and prices are again better, the inquiry being in part for forward delivery, but mainly for export; sales at 41c. for Crude, and 70c. for Refined, in bond.

RICE—Prices are steady, and about 150 bags Rangoon have been sold in lots to the trade at 9¾@10c.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw Sugars is still very light, and the tendency of prices is downward, though quotations, under the ruling state of affairs, are merely nominal; sales to-day of about 225 hhds., chiefly fair Refining, at 13c., 1,200 boxes at 14c., and 30 hh'ds. Melado on private terms. Refined Sugars are quiet but steady, many of the refineries being about to stop work for the season; we quote Hards at 19@19½c.

SKINS—Deer Skins are firm, and the market continues fairly active; we notice sales of 40,000 lb Bolivar City, 13,000 lb Central American, 4,000 Honduras, 2,500 lb Vera Cruz, and 2,000 Porto Cabello, all on private terms. Goat Skins are dull and nominal.

SALT—Liverpool remains dull, but prices are without change; we quote Ground at $2 12½, and Fine at $3 65@$4 40, the latter rate for Ashton's. Turks Island is dull at 50c.

SPICES—Very little of importance doing in any description, and prices are nominal. We quote as follows:

Nutmegs, No. 1.............	90 @	91 gold.
Pepper.....................	23 @	23½ gold.
Pepper (in bond)...........	7¼@	7¾ gold.
Pimento, Jamaica...........	—@	20 gold.
Cloves.....................	— @	30 gold.

SALTPETER continues dull, and prices are nominal at 12½@13c. for Crude, and 22c. for Refined pure.

SPELTER—Silesian is dull with sales at 6½@7c., gold.

SEEDS—The supply of Clover is larger, but with more inquiry for export prices are firmer; sales at 13½@14½c. Timothy Seed is inactive at $3 75@$4 ₰ bush. Hemp Flax Seed is in moderate demand at $3@$3 15 ₰ bush.

STEARIN—The market is lower and very unsettled; the supply is not large; sales of 6,500 lb at 20@25c. for common to prime White, and 30,000 lb more at 13½c., cash.

TIN—Pig remains firm and we notice a good inquiry for Straits; Plates have been in moderate jobbing demand, and prices are quite firm. We quote as follows:

Banca.....................gold, ₰ lb	— 27½@28
Straits...................gold.	— — @— 26½
English...................gold	— 25 @— 25½
Plates, Charcoal I C..........₰ box	14 75 @15 —
Plates, I C Coke.................	12 25 @13 —
Terne, Coke......................	10 50 @11 00
Terne, Charcoal..................	14 50 @14 75

TALLOW—The market is quite dull and prices somewhat nominal, at 13½@14c. for Western, 14@14½c. for City, and 14½c. for Butchers' Association.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf remains firm, with a good demand from both cutters and shippers; our quotations in coin, are as follows: Light Leaf Lugs, 5@6½ do. Common Leaf, 6½@7½c.; Medium, 7½@9c.; Good 9½@11½c.; Fine, 12@14c., and Selections, 15@17c.; Heavy Western and Clarksville Lugs, 7@9c.; Common Leaf, 10@12c.; Medium, 12½@14c.; Good, 14@15; Fine, 17@18c., and Selections, 19@21c. Seed Leaf is selling to a fair extent, particularly the finer grade at full previous prices. We quote as follows: Connecticut fillers at 8@10c.; do. binders, 12@18c.; do. medium wrappers, 20@35c.; and do. fine wrappers, 40@50c. New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio fillers, 4@6c.; do. do. binders, 7@10c.; New-York medium wrappers, 13@18c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., 12@15c.; New-York fine wrappers, 20@30c.; Pennsylvania do., 18@25c.; and Ohio do., 16@25c.

WOOL—The market for both Domestic and Foreign Fleece continues dull, and prices of common grades favor the buyer; Fine Wool is scarce and wanted at full prices. We quote as follows: Domestic Fleeces at 60@62c. for Native and ¼ Merinos; 63@65c. for ½ and ¾ do.; 70@72c. for full-Blood do., and 75@77c. for Saxony Fleeces; 60@62c. for No. 1 Pulled; 65@67c. for Superfine do., and 65@70c. for Extra do.; 25@27c. for common Unwashed California, and 40@42c. for Fine do. Foreign descriptions are as follows: Chilian at 30@32c. for Unwashed Mestiza; 32@34c. for do. Merino; Valparaiso, 27@32c. for Unwashed; East India, 35@45c. for Washed; Cape of Good Hope, 35@37c. for Unwashed; African, 25@35c. for Unwashed, and 42@43c. for Washed; South American, 32@34c. for Unwashed Mestiza; 35@37c. for do. Merino; 40@42c. for Washed Entre Rio 27@30c. for Creole Unwashed; 45@47c. for Washed Cordova, and 25@27c. for common Washed of all descriptions; Smyrna, 25@27c. for Unwashed, and 42@45c. for Washed; and Syrian at 25@27c. for Unwashed.

WHISKY—The market is firm at the close; sales of 220 bbls. at $2 30 for contraband; $2 34 for New Western, and $36 for Old do.

WHALEBONE is quiet, and prices are nominal; stock in the country is 335,000 lb.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1865.
[Expressly for THE N.-Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ₰ cent less, deducted for commissions, trade freight and other charges. Parties receiving produce to sell, often with the request that immediate returns be made, cannot always obtain the prices which transient buyers have to pay. Our figures are intended more for the farmer than the merchant, and we prefer not to disappoint by giving the outside prices of very choice articles.

BEANS AND PEAS.

New beans are coming forward slowly. They are in good demand at higher rates. Old mediums are selling at $2 10, Marrows, $2 50. We quote:

Beans, new, pea, & medium prime, ₰ bush.	$2 30@$2 40
Beans, new kidney, ₰ bush., prime.......	2 60@ 2 70
Beans, new marrow, prime................	2 60@ 2 70
Beans, inferior.........................	75@ 1 50
Beans, Lima ₰ bush......................	9 50@ 10 00
Peas, Canadian, ₰ bush..................	1 35@ 1 45
Peas, Southern blackeyed, ₰ bush........	1 75@ —

BUTTER.

Butter is very unsettled this week, and prices so nearly nominal it is difficult to fix upon quotations, for which a strictly fancy dairy will bring 50c. in the hands of those who know where to put it. It takes a good time to average 45c., and large quantities of very fair State Butter is sold at 40c. Western Butter is very slow of sale at any price, and dealers appear to lack confidence in the present quotations. They incline to urge sales, and often make considerable concessions rather than lose a sale. The future is entirely problematical. If the present free arrivals continue, prices must decline still further—perhaps to shippers views—but if farmers now shut down, letting it come forward sparingly, the market may relieve itself and present rates be sustained. There is a wide range between the fancy and what is termed good Butter. Prices are 2@3c. lower than last week. We quote:

State, firkins, prime, ₰ lb..........................	43@45
State firkins, medium, ₰ lb..........................	40@43
Pennsylvania tubs and pails..........................	38@42
Middle and Southern Ohio.............................	28@30
State Tubs, Welsh, good to choice....................	40@43
Chicago, Wisconsin, &c., firkins, ₰ lb...............	25@28
Western Reserve, prime...............................	32@36
Low Grade Western Butter.............................	25@28
Canada tubs and firkins, good to fine ₰ lb...........	30@36
Rolls, in wrappers, ₰ lb.............................	35@40

CHEESE.

There is a firm feeling in the Cheese market, and a little very fancy has been sold at 19½c., but holders of large lots express a willingness to close out good Factory at 19c. English Dairy and Pineapple are unchanged, with a fair demand. We quote:

English Dairy, Conn. prime, ₰ lb.......	24 @26
English Dairy, Conn. plate make ₰ lb...	20 @23
English Dairy, Ohio, ₰ lb..............	21 @23
Factory, Prime, ₰ lb...................	18½@19
Factory medium, ₰ lb...................	17½@18
Farm Dairy, Prime, ₰ lb................	17 @18½
Farm Dairy, medium.....................	15½@16½
Vermont Dairy, ₰ lb....................	17 @18
Pineapple, ₰ lb........................	33 @38
Orange County Skim Milk, ₰ lb..........	17 @19
Common Skim Milk, ₰ lb.................	14 @16

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs are scarce and higher, while Fall lots are in good supply, and Limed are coming in freely. We heard of a sale of 160 bbls. Limed, with average loss off, at 35c. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania fresh, ₰ doz.	43 @44
State, good marks........................	40 @42
Western and Canada, ₰ doz., good order....	39 @40
Limed Eggs, ₰ doz........................	32 @35
Egg Oats, ₰ bush. good...................	45 @50

FRUITS AND NUTS—DRIED.

Apples are easier, with more of a disposition to sell. Hickory Nuts are in large supply and lower. A few bbls. Beechnuts have been received. They bring $5 per bush. We quote:

Apples, new sliced, ₰ lb...............	17 @18
Apples, new State, ₰ lb................	16½@17
Apples, old, ₰ lb......................	14 @16
Blackberries, ₰ lb.....................	33 @35
Cherries, pitted, ₰ lb.................	50 @55
Cherries, pits in, ₰ lb................	10 @12
Chestnuts, ₰ bush......................	$6 00@$7
Hickory Nuts, ₰ bush...................	$2 25@$2 50
Black Walnuts, ₰ bush..................	75 @88
Butternuts, ₰ bush.....................	75 @88
Peaches, unpealed ₰ lb.................	18 @20
Peaches, pealed ₰ lb...................	30 @36
Peanuts, ₰ bush........................	$3 75@$4 00
Plums, ₰ lb............................	35 @40
Raspberries, ₰ lb......................	45 @50
Whortleberries, ₰ lb...................	20 @25

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

There is a heavy stock of apples now in the city, and they are selling slowly. Select lots of Greenings, Spitzenbergs or Baldwins will bring $5, but large lots of mixed apples in good order are selling at $4, while poor ones are shoved off at $2 50@$3. Cranberries are not selling readily, though they are higher than last week. There is really no market for Isabella grapes, tons of which, in poor order, are sold at a very low figure for wine and jelly. Good Catawbas are doing tolerably well. We quote:

Apples, common, ₰ bbl...........	$2 50 @	$3 50
Apples, good, ₰ bbl.............	4 00 @	4 50
Cranberries, prime N. J., ₰ bbl.	10 00 @	12 00
Cranberries, prime East'n, ₰ bbl.	10 00 @	12 00
Cranberries, com. & West'n, ₰ bbl.	7 00 @	9 00
Grapes, common, ₰ lb............	4 @	6
Grapes, Isabella, good, ₰ lb....	8 @	10
Grapes, Catawbas, fine, ₰ lb....	15 @	18

LARD AND TALLOW.

Lard has declined 4@5c. per lb, but is firmer this afternoon. We quote:

Lard, Country, ₰ lb............	22 @24½
Rough Fat, ₰ lb................	8 @ 9½
Tallow, Western, ₰ lb..........	14 @14½

MEATS.

Beef is doing better, Pork not as well, having declined 1@2c. ₰ lb, but gives indications of improving again. We quote:

Beef Sides, ₰ lb..................	10 @	15
Beef, Fore Quarter, ₰ lb..........	7 @	13½
Beef, Hind Quarter, ₰ lb..........	12 @	17
Veal, Carcases, ₰ lb..............	15 @	21
Mutton, Carcases, ₰ lb............	10 @	13
Lamb, ₰ lb........................	9 @	15
Pork, Western Carcases, ₰ lb......	13 @	13½
Pork, River and N. J. Carcases, ₰ lb.	15 @	16

POULTRY AND GAME.

LIVE.

Ducks, ₰ pair.....................	1 00 @	1 25
Fowls and Chickens, ₰ pair........	75 @	1 00
Fowls and Chickens, ₰ lb..........	16 @	18
Geese, ₰ pair.....................	2 50 @	3 25
Ducks, ₰ lb.......................	20 @	24
Fowls and Chickens, ₰ lb..........	16 @	22
Geese, ₰ lb.......................	15 @	17
Partridges, per pair..............	75 @	88
Prairie Chickens, ₰ pair..........	1 00 @	1 25
Quail, ₰ doz......................	3 00 @	3 50
Rabbits, per pair.................	40 @	50
Squirrels, black and gray, ₰ pr...	10 @	12
Turkeys, dressed, ₰ lb............	18 @	22
Venison, carcass, ₰ lb............	10 @	14
Venison, saddles, ₰ lb............	16 @	18
Woodcock, ₰ pair..................	60 @	70

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

Furmen are doing very little, people reserving their money for necessary articles. Green hides have advanced. We quote:

Badger, each.	25@ 1 00	Marten.......	1 50@ 8 00
Bear, each...	$10 00@20 00	Mink, dark....	3 25@ 8 00
Beaver, blk ₰ lb	2 50@ 3 50	Mink, pale....	1 25@ 5 00
Beaver, pale ₰ lb	1 00@ 2 50	Muskrat......	15@ 35
Buffalo Robes, No. 1		Opossum......	10@ 25
Split, each.	$17 00@20 00	Otter, North'n.	4 00@ 8 00
do. Whole..	20 00@30 00	do., Southern.	2 00@ 6 00
Calf, gr'n, ₰ lb	30@ 33	Racoon, N'th'n	50@ 1 00
Cat, house, ea.	10@ 25	do., Southern.	30@ 75
do., wild, each	25@ 1 00	Sheep&Lambs.	1 00@ 1 50
Cattle, green hides, ₰ lb.	9@ 10	Skunk, Striped	10@ 30
		do., Black....	50@ 1 00
Deer, Wst.dr ₰ lb	60@ 75	do., White....	5@ 8
Fox, Red, each	1 50@ 2 50	Wolf, Mntn, ea.	3 00@ 4 00
do., Gray.....	25@ 1 00	Wolf, Prairie, ea	1 50@ 2 00
Fox, Silver...	$8 00@40 00		

VEGETABLES.

Common potatoes are arriving freely, preparatory to the close of navigation. The market is slow, with little shipping demand. Pumpkins are scarcely selling at all. We quote:

Beets, ₰ bbl............................	1 00@ 1 25
Carrots, ₰ bbl..........................	1 00@ 1 25
Garlic, ₰ 100 bunches...................	5 00@ 6 00
Onions, red, ₰ bbl......................	1 50@ 1 75
Onions, white, ₰ bbl....................	2 50@ 3 00
Onions, ₰ 100 strings...................	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Mercer, ₰ bbl.................	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Buckeye, &c., ₰ bbl...........	1 50@ 2 00
Potatoes, Peachblow, ₰ bbl..............	2 00@ 2 25
Potatoes, Va., sweet, bulk, ₰ bbl.......	3 50@ 4 00
Potatoes, Del., sweet, in bbl...........	4 75@ 5 50
Potatoes, N. J., sweet, ₰ bbl...........	3 50@ 4 00
Pumpkins, cheese, ₰ 100.................	4 00@ 6 00
Squashes, Boston Marrow, ₰ bbl..........	1 50@ 1 75
Turnips, Russia, ₰ bbl..................	1 00@ 1 25
Turnips, White Flat, ₰ bbl..............	— 75@ 1 00

SUNDRIES.

We quote:

BEESWAX, pure, ₰ lb...............	48 @	50c.
BEESWAX, impure, ₰ lb.............	25 @	30c.
CIDER, ₰ gal......................	25 @	30c.
BROOM CORN, ₰ lb..................	11 @	17c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, ₰ lb........	80 @	90c.
GINSENG, Western, ₰ lb............	85 @	95c.
HONEY, Clover ₰ lb................	35 @	40c.
HONEY, Buckwheat, ₰ lb............	25 @	30c.
HONEY, Strained, ₰ lb.............	20 @	25c.
HOPS, prime, old, ₰ lb............	35 @	40c.
HOPS, prime, new, ₰ lb............	58 @	60c.
HOPS, common, ₰ lb................	15 @	30c.
HOPS, heated, ₰ lb................	5 @	10c.
Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:		
14 feet Hoops.....................	$50@$60	
12 feet Hoops.....................	$45@$50	
MALT (old), ₰ bush................	$1 25@$1 30	
MALT (new), ₰ bush................	$1 50@— —	
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c., ₰ lb......	@	8c.
RAGS, Clean White, ₰ lb...........	@	10c.
RAGS, Colored, Mixed and Woolen, ₰ lb	@	3c.
SORGHUM SIRUP, ₰ gal..............	$1 @$1 10	
SWEET CORN, Shaker, ₰ bush........	$6 50@$7	
VINEGAR, ₰ gal....................	30@35c.	

Oil Market.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1865.

Sperm Oil sold to-day for export at $2 40 per gallon; sales of 250 bbls. for manufacturers at $2 42, the highest price ever reached. There is a good demand, but stock being limited, holders are firm at $2 45 per gal.; sales 400 bbls. Northern Whale Oil at $1 65 per gallon.

William P. Wright's New-York Cotton Circular.

CURRENT PRICES FOR LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1865.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary........	38	38	38	38
Middling........	52	53	52	53
Middling Fair...	56	58	59	60

	Charleston, Nov. 17.	Savannah, Nov. 17.	Mobile, Nov. 17.	N.Orleans, Nov. 17.
Ordinary........	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	47
Middling........	40@42	43	47	53
Middling Fair...	Nom.	45	Nom.	Nom.

Sales since 21st inst., 18,000 bales. Arrivals since 21st inst., 22,000. Exports since 21st inst., 7,729. Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, 177,000. Freight to Havre, ⅝c. Vessels loading in the United States this year for Great Britain, 59; France, 11; total, 70. Exports from the United States to Great Britain since 1st Sept. last, 241,000 bales. Total export from the United States since 1st Sept. last, 267,000 bales. Receipts at principal ports of the United States since 1st Sept. last, 555,000 bales.

There is little of interest to note in this market since our last; the trade generally has been dull, but prices were sustained until yesterday, when the Nova Scotian's news unsettled the market, and there was very little business done. I continue former quotations, but they must be considered nominal. The sales are estimated at 18,000 bales, the bulk for export. The week's export has been—to Liverpool, 6,323 bales; to Havre, 337 bales; to Hamburg, 811 bales; to Barcelona, 165 bales. Total, 7,729 bales.

SOUTHERN MARKETS, by mail to the 18th of November, are reported elsewhere in detail. New-Orleans is the only port where anything like a regular demand exists, and rates are equally quotable either for cotton, freight or exchange. At Mobile a few hundred bales per day are sold to one or two buyers, at figures much below the parity of the New-Orleans market.

As a natural result the coastwise shipments are large from Mobile, Florida, and Texas, to that port, reaching 22,000 bales since 1st September. In spite of a heavy stock, prices are maintained in New-Orleans at a high range, compared with those in New-York and Liverpool, partly owing to the receipt of heavy shipments of gold and currency from the North, but chiefly from the strong feeling in favor of high prices which exists all through the country. This feeling is based upon a conviction that the receipts will soon fall off, and that the crop now being gathered will be very small. In some districts, however, the negroes are said to be returning to their old plantations, which, if true, materially affects the question of supply, both present and prospective.

RECEIPTS—By mail I am enabled to furnish correct tables of the receipts, exports and stock at the principal Southern ports to the 18th inst. The aggregate is considerably swelled by the addition of the receipts at the Florida and Texas ports to the 4th November. By telegraph the receipts to the 25th are reported rather less than for the last few weeks, but at New Orleans and Mobile they have varied little for the past two months. The impression seems to grow, that the amount of cotton remaining in the country at the close of the war, was under-estimated, and larger figures are more in favor as more cotton comes to light. In the North and South Carolinas and in Georgia, much cotton is collected at the way stations, owing to occasional breaks in the railroads, particularly on the Georgia Central and to the eastward of Columbia, S. C.

In Florida, which was but slightly touched by the march of armies, there is a good deal of cotton detained by low water and inadequate transportation. At Apalatchicola 30,000 bales are reported shipped, 10,000 bales in stock, and 40,000 estimated as remaining up country. In Alabama low water has kept back receipts, the deliveries by the Warrior River being less than 1,000 bales. In former years as much as 15,000 bales have been received by that channel. From the States tributary to New-Orleans, much cotton has been shipped Northward (the receipts at Nashville alone being about 700 bales per day), which is difficult to trace, and is not to be accounted for by the railroad deliveries at New-York. My Texas correspondence reports large quantities of cotton along the railroads and all throughout the State.

Baltimore Cattle Market—Nov. 23.

The receipts of beef cattle during the past week foot up 1,450 head in excess of demand. Scallawags $4 50@$5 50 ₰ 100 lb, gross. Common to fair beeves, $6@$6 50; good do. $6@$7 75; and prime and extra do. $8@$8 50, a decline of about ½c. on common and fair grades. Stock cattle closed in fair request at unchanged prices. Hogs at the opening of the week fell fully 50c. ₰ 100 lb; but the market, under lighter receipts has since ruled firmer. Principal sales to-day at $12 25@$16 75, net, for common to prime live hogs. Sheep—Receipts small; market firm; sales of ordinary to prime fat sheep at $6 50@$7 75 ₰ 100 lb, gross.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.—Nov. 29.

The supply of cattle this week was equal to the demand, the offerings amounted to 2,650 head, all of which were sold from $10 to $13 for common cattle, and from $14 to $17 for fair to good and prime cattle. The market was dull but prices were steady.

SHEEP—The demand for sheep was quite active, and all offered, 4,500 head, were disposed of at from 7 to 7½c. per lb gross for good sheep, and from $3 to $4 each for stock sheep.

HOGS—This market continues dull. The supply of hogs amounted to 5,000 head. Sales were made at from $15 to $16 50 per 100 lb net, as to quality.

COWS—The sale of cows reached to 94 head, at prices ranging from $40 to $75 for Springers, and from $50 to $100 for cow and calf.

Boston Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.
Reported for THE TRIBUNE, *for the week ending Wednesday*, Nov. 29, 1865.

Amount of stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.
This week..........	3,378	9,874	200	1,000
Last week..........	3,178	7,767	250	2,100
One year ago.......	4,216	10,550	100	1,600

PRICES—Beef, per 100 lb. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, $13 50@$14 50; first quality, $13@$13 50; second quality, $12@$13; third quality, $10@$11; a few choice Western, $14 50@$15; some of the poorest Bulls, &c., $7@$9.

Working Oxen—$150@$250; handy steers, $90@$150, or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves—Fair quality, $60@$80; Extra, $85@$125; Farrow and Dry, $40@$50.

Stores, or thin Young Cattle for Farmers—Yearlings, $20@$25; Two-year-olds, $35@$50; Three-year-olds, $50@$60.

Sheep—Per lb., live weight, 8@8c.; Extra, 8½@9c.; Sheep and Lambs per head, in lots, $3 50@$6; Extra, $6@$12.

Fat Hogs—Per lb. 13@13½c., live weight; Shoats—wholesale, 14@14½c.; retail, 14@16c.; Suckers, 20c.

Hides—Brighton, 9@9½c. ₰ lb.; Country lots, 8@8½c.

Tallow—Brighton, 8@10c. ₰ lb.

Pelts—$1 50@$1 75 each.

REMARKS—For the first time this season, the ground was whitened this morning by snow, and the air has been clear and cold. The stock also arrived early on Tuesday morning, and many of the buyers, as usual, came in on Monday evening to see nearly all sold yesterday. Prices favor the seller somewhat indeed, for the last month cattle have gradually, but regularly, advanced in price. There is, however, no material change this week in figures; but poorer qualities are made to take the place of better, at same prices. O. W. Brownell sold 9 yoke cattle at 10c., and 3 cows at 11c.; I. A. Blake sold 13 young cattle for $795, or 11½c. ₰ lb. and 8 for $327, or 10½c. ₰ lb. Smith & Canedy sold 8 coarse Canada oxen at 10c., 40 shrinkage; J. McFlynn sold 66 Western cattle at 13c., [illegible] shrinkage; 12 at 12c., 35 shrinkage; 15 at 11c., 40 shrinkage; one or two small lots at 15c., 30 shrinkage.

The sheep trade was even more favorable than the cattle. Many butchers said the drovers charged 75c. per head more than last week. One, however, told us that he thought the purchasers were no higher than last week. There were some good sheep this week, one lot of Wethers was sold at $12 per head, and one small flock at 9c. ₰ lb. and some as low as 6c.; but generally from 7½c. to 8½c. ₰ lb for 60 to 90 lb sheep. Little or no change in prices for Working Oxen or Milch Cows.

Latest European Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money was in good demand. The bank rate remained at 7 per cent. Consols closed on the 17th at 89@89¼ for money, and 87⅞ [illegible] account.

The discount market on the 17th was lighter, and the rates fully equal to the bank minimum, much caution being displayed by all parties. The stock market was dull for all securities, and most foreign stocks experienced a further decline.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. Baring Brothers report a fair amount of business in United States Five-Twenty bonds, which are quoted 63¾@64, to Erie shares at 53@54, and in Illinois shares at 81½@81¾. Business has been done in the dollar bonds at 41@43, and in Pennsylvania second mortgage bonds at 85. Other stocks quiet. The new Erie Debenture Scrip, par to ½ prem. American eagles, 76/3.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports: "The Cotton market was active on Friday, at advancing prices, but upon advices per Scotia of increased receipts and supplies, it became dull, and business has since been limited at declining rates, but closes with rather less pressure to sell. Sea Island had been freely offered, the common qualities at [illegible] lower, while fine descriptions command extreme rates. American is in steady request, but after some advance at the beginning of the week closed at a decline of ½@1d. Demand for Brazil has been limited, and prices have given way from 1@1½d. ₰ lb. Egyptian recovered 1d. [illegible] since been in limited demand, and being freely offered is now quoted ½@1d. below last week."

East Indian have shown much irregularity, and the market is freely supplied at a decline of ½@1d. per lb. The sales of the week were estimated at 45,720 bales, including [illegible] for speculation, and 9,070 bales for export. The quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans, 22½d.; Middling Orleans, [illegible]; Fair Mobile, 19¾d.; Fair Uplands, 22d; Middling Uplands, [illegible]. The sales yesterday (Friday) were 8,000 bales, of which [illegible] were for speculation and export. Market rather firmer. The stock on hand was estimated at 294,130 bales, of which 77,998 bales were American.

MANCHESTER TRADE.—Increased inquiry has produced a steadier feeling, but there is very little actual business going on and that is chiefly confined to the better qualities of yarn and cloth.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., report: Market very dull. Flour in moderate demand at lower rates. No buyers of Wheat at a reduction of 2@3d. per cental. Winter Red 10/@10/7. Indian dull and easier. Mixed American 30/6@31/. White 32/6.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Bruce, McAuliff & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., report: Beef firm, with a steady demand. Pork—None in stock. Bacon still declining and 2/@3/ lower. Lard very irregular and prices nominal. Cheese firm but quiet. Butter quiet but prices very firm. Tallow inactive and rather in buyers' favor.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes quiet; Pots, 36/6@37/; Pearls dull at 34/. Sugar more active and steady, closing quiet. Coffee—more doing and in some cases rates rather firmer. Rice quiet, firmness of holders checking business. Linseed active and 3/@4/ dearer. Sales of Linseed Cake at £9 10/@£9 15/ for American. No sales in Fish Oils. Linseed Oil firmer, now quoted 39/ per cwt. Rosin quiet but steady. Spirits Turpentine active at 45/@48/; for French, 47/ now asked. Petroleum firm; Refined [illegible] selling at from 3/@3/6 per gallon, latter price demanded, the market being nearly cleared.

LONDON MARKETS—Messrs. Baring Brothers report Wheat quiet at barely last week's rates. White American 50/@52/; Winter Red, 48/@50/. American Flour scarce at 27/@30/ ₰ bbl. Iron firm. Rails and Bars, £7@£7 10; Scotch Pig, 69/. Sugar quiet, but firm. Coffee active, and fully 6d.@1/ dearer. Rice firm. Tea firm at unchanged rates. Saltpeter powders 2d.@3d. ₰ lb higher. Good common Congou, 1/1@1/1½. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 47/@47/6. Petroleum steady. Refined, 3/6. Linseed active and excited, owing to scarcity. Calcutta 66/. Linseed Cakes advanced. Linseed Oil sells at 38/6, on spot. Cod Oil, £51. Sperm Oil, £118. Tallow quiet at 49/6@49/9 for P. Y. C. Copper advanced £20 ₰ ton. Tough Caked Tile, £113; best selected, £119; Sheathing, £121.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—p. m.—COTTON is firm and prices are ⅛@¼d. higher than the circular quotations. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS are excited (steady?)

PROVISIONS are unsettled, except Lard, which is firm.

LONDON, Nov. 18—p. m.—Consols for money, 89¼@89⅜. Illinois Central shares, 81¼@81½; Erie shares, 53½; U. S. Five-twenties, 63¾@64.

FARMERS, COUNTRYMEN AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS, can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Sorghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Oils and other Produce to JOSIAH CARPENTER, Commission Merchant, No. 323 Washington-st., New-York, near Erie Railroad Depot. To be sold at the highest market price. Every shipper to him will receive his valuable Weekly Price Current of the New-York Markets free.

The Saying of Saadi.

Rose-leaves the paper on which Saadi wrote,
His ink red wine from a gold beaker's throat,
Mixed with a lover's tears, distilled from eyes
Which a first love illumined like sunrise.
His magic pen a nightingale's thin beak,
From angel lips Saadi had learned to speak.
These sayings, wisdom, mixed with music's sweet,
He poured like pearls at Giamschid's princely feet:

AMBITION.

Two dervishes in peace upon one carpet sleep, so Sajib sings,
But Asia, yea, the world's too small for two contending kings.

SUCCESS.

A ruby is a ruby, though it's hid in dust or mire,
But sand's still sand though blown to heaven or higher.

A SLANDER.

A lie's a feeble weed, till it take root and sprout;
Once grown, and full of fruit, it needs ten yoke of bulls to drag it out.

AVARICE.

Were all the universe a board heaped up with plenteousness,
It would not satisfy the eye of hungry avarice.
Like a rich fruit he'd slice the sun, and ere the meal was o'er,
Would frown and whet his eager knife, and straightway ask for more.

ENVY.

The envious hate the very sun; but though the blessed light
The owls and wolves and bats detest, shall we then wish for night?

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

The spring a single peasant's jug can throw in shade,
Feeds the great rolling stream through which no elephants can wade.

LOVE.

The thorn of parting, red and keen, though it be hidden, grows
Beneath the inner heart of hearts of every Summer rose.

SEPARATION.

As dripping planks that wash together, and then drift away,
So I and thou, my buried love, were parted one dark day.

[All the Year Round.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WAR LITERATURE.

1. CAMP-FIRE AND COTTON-FIELD. Southern Adventure in Time of War. By Thomas W. Knox. 8vo. pp. 524. Blelock & Co.
2. SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH THE SOUTH. By Capt. David P. Conyngham. 12mo. pp. 431. Sheldon & Co.
3. PRISON LIFE IN THE SOUTH. By A. O. Abbott. 12mo. pp. 374. Harper & Brothers.
4. IOWA COLONELS AND REGIMENTS. Being a History of Iowa Regiments in the War of the Rebellion. By Capt. A. A. Stuart. 8vo. pp. 656. Des Moines: Mills & Co.

The first work named on the above list is by an observing and intelligent writer, who in his capacity of army correspondent for a New-York journal, had ample opportunities of gathering a store of valuable and interesting information. He was present at the commencement of hostilities in Missouri, and an eye-witness of several of the most important battles in that State. At a subsequent period, he engaged in the business of cotton-planting in Louisiana, and has given a series of lively sketches of his experience during several months devoted to that occupation. His pictures of Southern life are drawn with a free hand, and will probably be read with more general interest than his descriptions of scenes on the battle-fields. Many of the incidents and adventures which he relates are of quite an amusing nature, and often throw a strong light on the character and manners of the Southern people.

The obstinacy of the Rebels in claiming some of their worst defeats as signal victories is illustrated [illegible]

The Secessionists in Memphis, [illegible] elsewhere, insisted that all the points we had captured were given up because they had no farther use for them. The evacuation of Columbus, Fort Pillow, Fort Henry, and Bowling Green, with the surrender of Donelson, were parts of the grand strategy of the Rebel leaders, and served to lure us on to our destruction. They would never admit a defeat, but contended we had invariably suffered.

An uneducated farmer, on the route followed by one of our armies in Tennessee, told our officers that a Rebel general and his staff had taken dinner with him during the retreat from Nashville. The farmer was anxious to learn something about the military situation, and asked a Rebel major how the Confederate cause was progressing.

"Splendidly," answered the major. "We have whipped the Yankees in every battle, and our independence will soon be recognized."

The farmer was thoughtful for a minute or two, and then deliberately said:

"I don't know much about war, but if we are always whipping the Yankees, how is it they keep coming down into our country after every battle?"

The major grew red in the face, and told the farmer that any man who asked such an absurd question was an Abolitionist, and deserved hanging to the nearest tree. The farmer was silenced, but not satisfied.

I had a fine illustration of the infatuation of the Rebel sympathizers, a few days after Memphis was captured. One evening, while making a visit at the house of an acquaintance, the hostess introduced me to a young lady of the strongest Secession proclivities. Of course I endeavored to avoid the topics on which we were certain to differ, but my new acquaintance was determined to provoke a discussion. With a few preliminaries, she threw out the question:

"Now, don't you think the Southern soldiers have shown themselves the bravest people that ever lived, while the Yankees have proved the greatest cowards?"

"I can hardly agree with you," I replied. "Your people have certainly established a reputation on the score of bravery, but we can claim quite as much."

"But we have whipped you in every battle. We whipped you at Manassas and Ball's Bluff, and we whipped Gen. Grant at Belmont."

"That is very true, but how was it at Shiloh?"

"At Shiloh we whipped you. We drove you to your gunboats, which was all we wanted to do."

"Ah, I beg your pardon; but what is your impression of Fort Donelson?"

"Fort Donelson!" and my lady's cheek flushed with either pride or indignation, "Fort Donelson was an unquestioned victory for the South. We stopped your army—all we wanted to; and then Gen. Forrest, Gen. Floyd, and all the troops we wished to bring off, came away. We only left Gen. Buckner and 3,000 men for you to capture."

"It seems, then, we labored under a delusion at the North. We thought we had something to rejoice over when Fort Donelson fell. But, pray, what do you consider the capture of Island Number Ten and the naval battle here?"

"At Island Ten we defeated you" (how this was done she did not say), "and we were victorious here. You wanted to capture all our boats, but you only got four of them, and those were damaged."

"In your view of the case," I replied, "I admit the South to have always been victorious. Without wishing to be considered disloyal to the nation, I can heartily wish you many similar victories."

In the tour which Dickens records, Mark Tapley did not visit the Southern country, but the salient points of his character are possessed by the sons of the cavaliers. "Jolly" under the greatest misfortunes, and extracting comfort and happiness from all calamities, your true Rebel could never know adversity. The fire which consumes his dwelling is a personal boon, as he can readily explain. So is a devastating flood, or a wide-spread pestilence. The events which narrow-minded mudsills are apt to look upon as calamitous, are only "blessings in disguise" to every supporter and friend of the late "Confederacy."

Here we have a passage from his experience in working a cotton plantation with freed negroes.

I landed at the plantation one Sunday evening, with the goods I had purchased in New-Orleans. I was met with the unwelcome information that the small force at Waterproof, after committing many depredations on the surrounding country, had been withdrawn, leaving us exposed to the the tender mercies of the indignant chivalry. We were liable to be visited at any moment. We knew the Rebels would not handle us very tenderly, in view of what they had suffered from our own men. A party of guerrillas was reported seven miles distant on the day previous, and there was nothing to hinder their coming as near as they chose.

Accordingly we determined to distribute the goods among the negroes as early as possible. On Monday morning we commenced. There was some delay, but we succeeded in starting a very lively trade before seven o'clock.

Shoes were in great demand, as the negroes had not been supplied with these articles for nearly three years. A hundred pairs were speedily issued, when the balance was laid aside for future consideration. There were some of the negroes whose feet were too large for any shoes we had purchased. It was a curious fact that these large-footed negroes were not above the ordinary stature. I remember one in particular who demanded "thirteens," but who did not stand more than five feet and five inches in his invisible stockings.

After the shoes, came the material for clothing. For the men we had purchased "gray denims" and "Kentucky jeans;" for the women, "blue denims" and common calico. These articles were rapidly taken and with them the necessary quantity of thread, buttons, etc. A supply of huge bandana kerchiefs for the head was eagerly called for. I had procured as many of these articles as I thought necessary for the entire number of negroes on the plantation; but found I had sadly miscalculated. The kerchiefs were large and very gaudy, and the African taste was at once captivated by them. Instead of being satisfied with one or two, every negro desired from six to a dozen, and was much disappointed at the refusal. The gaudy colors of most of the calicoes created a great demand, while a few pieces of more subdued appearance were wholly discarded. White cotton cloth, palm-leaf hats, knives and forks, tin plates, pans and dishes, and other articles for use or wear, were among the distributions of the day.

Under the slave-owners' rule, the negro was entitled to nothing beyond his subsistence and coarse clothing. Out of a large-hearted generosity the master gave him various articles, amounting, in the course of a year, to a few dollars in value. These articles took the name of "presents," and their reception was designed to inspire feelings of gratitude in the breast of the slave.

Most of the negroes understood that the new arrangements made an end of present-giving. They were to be paid for all their labor, and were to pay for whatever they received. When the plan was first announced, all were pleased with it; but when we came to the distribution of the goods, many of the negroes changed their views. They urged that the clothing, and everything else we had purchased, should be issued as "presents," and that they should be paid for their labor in addition. Whatever little advantages the old system might have, they wished to retain and engraft upon their new life. To be compensated for labor was a condition of freedom which they joyfully accepted. To receive "presents" was an apparent advantage of Slavery which they did not wish to set aside.

The matter was fully explained, and I am confident all our auditors understood it. Those who remained obstinate had an eye to their personal interests. Those who had been sick, idle, absent, or disabled, were desirous of liberal gifts, while the industrious were generally in favor of the new system, or made no special opposition to it.

One negro, who had been in our employ two weeks, and whose whole labor in that time was less than four days, thought he deserved a hundred dollars' worth of presents, and compensation in money for a fortnight's toil. All were inclined to value their services very highly; but there were some whose moderation knew no bounds.

The guerrillas in the vicinity of the plantation gave not a little trouble to the occupants. For nearly three weeks, they hovered about the place, and at length compelled the cotton-growers to entirely suspend their work. Some of the negroes remained on the premises, while others fled to the military posts for protection. The guerrillas did not appear disposed to molest the negroes, so long as they planted nothing but corn, but threatened them with the severest punishment if they assisted in cultivating cotton.

On the 24th of March a small post was established at Waterproof, and on the following day we recommenced our enterprise at the plantation. We were much crippled, as nearly all our mules were gone, and the work of replacing them could not be done in a day. The market at Natchez was not supplied with mules, and we were forced to depend upon the region around us. Three days after the establishment of the post we were able to start a half dozen plows, and within two weeks we had our original force in the field. The negroes that had left during the raid returned to us. Under the superintendence of our overseer, the work was rapidly pushed. Richmond was back again on our smaller plantation, whence he had fled during the disturbances, and was displaying an energy worthy of the highest admiration.

Our gangs were out in full force. There was the trash-gang clearing the ground for the plows, and the plow-gang busy at its appropriate work. The corn-gang, with two ox-teams, was gathering corn at the rate of a hundred bushels daily, and the fence-gang was putting the fences in order. The shelling-gang (composed of the oldest men and women) was husking and shelling corn, and putting it in sacks for market. The gardener, the stock-tenders, the dairy maids, nursery-maids, hog-minders, and stable-keepers were all in their places, and we began to forget our recent troubles in the apparent prospect of success.

One difficulty of the new system presented itself. Several of the negroes began to feign sickness and cheat the overseer whenever it could be done with impunity. It is a part of the overseer's duty to go through the quarters every morning, examine such as claim to be sick, determine whether their sickness be real or pretended, and make the appropriate prescriptions. Under the old system the pretenders were treated to a liberal application of the lash, which gen[illegible] by the overseer, and death not unfrequently ensued from this cause.

As there was now no fear of the lash, some of the lazily-inclined negroes would feign sickness, and thus be excused from the field. The trouble was not general, but sufficiently prevalent to be annoying. We saw that some course must be devised to overcome this evil, and keep in the field all who were really able to be there.

We procured some printed tickets, which the overseer was to issue at the close of each day. There were three colors—red, yellow, and white. The first were for a full day's work, the second for a half day, and the last for a quarter day. On the face of each was the following:

AQUASCO & MONONO PLANTATIONS.
1864.

These tickets were given each day to such as deserved them. They were collected every Saturday, and proper credit given for the amount of labor performed during the week. The effect was magical. The day after the adoption of our ticket system our number of sick was reduced one-half, and we had no further trouble with pretended patients. Colburn and myself in our new character of "doctors," found our practice greatly diminished in consequence of our innovations. Occasionally it would happen that one who was not really able to work would go to the field through a fear of diminished wages.

One Saturday night, a negro whom we had suspected of thievish propensities presented eight full-day tickets as the representative of his week's work.

"Did you earn all these this week?" I asked.

"Yes sir," was the reply; "Mr. Owen gave them to me. I worked every day straight along."

"Can you tell me on which days he gave you each ticket?"

"Oh, yes. I knows every one of them," said the negro, his countenance expressing full belief in his ability to locate each ticket.

As I held the tickets in my hand the negro picked them out. "Mr. Owen gave me this one Monday, this one Tuesday," and so on toward the end of the week. As he reached Friday, and saw three tickets remaining, when there was only another day to be accounted for, his face suddenly fell. I pretended not to notice his embarrassment.

"Which one did he give you to-day?"

There was a stammer, a hesitation, a slight attempt to explain, and then the truth came out. He had stolen the extra tickets from two fellow-laborers only a few minutes before, and had not reflected upon the difficulties of the situation. I gave him some good advice, required him to restore the stolen tickets, and promise he would not steal any more. I think he kept the promise during the remainder of his stay on the plantation, but am by no means certain.

Mr. Knox was greatly impressed, like all Northern travelers in the South, with the prevailing want of comfort among the people. Even with the enormous profits which they received from the culture of cotton, they had no idea of the art of enjoyment. As a rule, the style of living was poorer than that of average Northern mechanics for twenty years past. They were unable to apply their great wealth in slaves to the embellishment of domestic life. With many expensive, but superfluous, luxuries, the common means of rational living were almost totally neglected. On plantations, where the furniture was of the most elaborate and costly character, and the women adorned with diamonds and laces, the table was of the most ordinary style. Mr. Knox is not sanguine in his encouragement to Northern settlers. Still he admits that everything is favorable to the man of small or large capital, who desires to emigrate to the South. Land is cheap in the best districts; plantations can be bought from three to ten dollars an acre; labor is abundant; and with Northern skill can be organized to advantage. A few hundred dollars will do far more toward securing a home for the settler in the South than in the West, and will be almost certain of an ample return.

Captain Conyngham's volume is devoted to an account of General Sherman's victorious progress through Georgia and South Carolina. His narrative is animated and graphic, abounding with incidents of a striking character, although impaired by occasional indulgence in crude political comments and speculations. The illustrations of Southern life possess not a little interest and value. His descriptions are enlivened by numerous camp stories which the author picked up in conversation with the soldiers, and which are often introduced with abundant dramatic embellishment, if not dramatic skill. Take the following for instance, which was told during the process of shelling Atlanta by the Federal troops.

A dark volume of smoke shot up from the city in one vast spiral column; and then came a dead, heavy, rumbling report. One of the arsenals was blown up by a shell. This was followed by a fierce fire, which shot up almost simultaneously, in different points. A cheer came from our batteries, and was taken up along the whole line.

"War is a cruelty," said the general beside me; "who knows not how many innocents are now suffering in this miserable city."

"I'm dog gone if I like it," said a soldier, slapping his brawny hand upon his thigh; "I can fight my weight of rattlesnakes, scorpions, or sneaking Rebels; but this thing of smoking out women and children, darn me if it's fair."

"Pshaw!" exclaimed an orderly near us, on whom the general placed great reliance as a scout, and who went through some hair-breadth escapes; "the women are the worst of them; one of them put the rope once on my neck to hang me."

"Indeed! how was that, Bentley?"

"At the battle of Peach-tree Creek I got captured, and was brought before Gen. Hood to be pumped; and as he could not get anything out of me, he had ordered me back to the other prisoners, when an officer, attended by an escort, rode up and saluted the general.

"'Ha! Mademoiselle Major, how do you do?' replied the general, doffing his hat.

"'Well, general;' and she jumped off her horse, threw the bridle to her orderly, and politely returned the salute.

"The she-major was strangely dressed; she wore a cap decked with feathers and gold lace, flowing pants, with a full kind of velvet coat coming just below her hips, and fastened with a rich crimson sash, and partly open at the bosom.

"In her belt she carried a revolver, and by her side a regulation sword. I looked at her; her features were rather sunburned, giving her a manly appearance. Only for her voluptuous bust, little hands, and peculiar airs, I might have taken her to be a very handsome little officer of the masculine gender.

"As I gazed at her, she looked full in my face; and turning to the general, she pointed her whip at me, and asked, 'Who is that fellow, general?'

"'A prisoner that has just come in—a dunce; I couldn't get a word out of him.'

"'Indeed, general, that is a spy;' and she again pointed her whip at me.

"'O, no; he is only just brought in captured.'

"'That may be; but he is a spy. I saw him at General Johnston's one day, and he was full of lying information, which cost the general many a life.'

"'Is that so?' said the general.

"'On my honor; come here, Hartly;' and she called over her orderly. 'Did you ever see that man before?'

"'Yes, Mademoiselle Major.'

"'Where?'

"'At General Johnston's, where he was giving information as a scout.'

"'What have you to say to all this, my man?' said the general.

"I had nothing to say, for it was true.

"'What shall I do with him; shall I hang him?' said the general.

"'Give him to me,' said she, with a sweet smile; 'I am going to General Johnston's; it might be well to take him there.'

"'I make you a present of him,' said the general.

"After spending some time with the general in the tent, she came out, and placing me between herself and her orderly, rode off. When she came into the wood, she and her orderly alighted, and she pulled out from under her dress a strong, but fine rope.

"'Sneaking dog of a Yankee!' she exclaimed, looking at me with vengeful eye, 'you hung the only man I ever loved; I swore I'd have vengeance. I have had it; but I have it doubly now, by giving you a similar death.'

"My hands, all this time, were firmly tied, so I was powerless. While the orderly stood with a pistol before me, she tied the rope firmly around my neck, giving it several good pulls to make sure it was all right. They then helped me to get up on the saddle of one of the horses, so as to have a fall, while the orderly proceeded up the tree to tie the rope to a limb.

"Now was my time. While the orderly was climbing, I flung my two hands across the rope and snatched it from him, jumped into the saddle, and drove my heels furiously into the horse's side, which made him plunge and rear. She held him bravely with one hand, while pulling out her pistol with the other. Before she could fire I got a chance, and struck her with my heavy boot right in the face, spoiling her beauty and giving the dentist a job. She fell. The horse bounded off with me, and I escaped.

"After that, I believe I would swear against women in general, had not a woman saved my life in return.

"I could not get off the mule chain with which she fastened my hands, though I tugged until the blood was oozing out of them, and my teeth filed almost to the gums. The cord, too, was so firmly tied to my neck that I could not get rid of it. There I was, like a half-strangled whelp, with all my credentials about me. I skulked away as well as I could. I got into a by-road, and thought I would venture up to a shanty where I saw some nigger children playing around the door. They ran in frightened when they saw my hands tied and I trailing my rope.

"I followed them in, when—heavens, how I shook!—there were two Rebel soldiers, drinking some whisky.

"'Hilloo!' said one, 'here is a d—d Yank that cheated the gallows; well, I hain't against a man settling his accounts; so we'll take care of him until he gets another swing.'

"They questioned me and taunted me with brutal jeers and laughs.

"At length they took me away; and not having enough of whisky to get there, they called to another house for more. To make the more sure of me they locked me into a dark room without any window, so that I could not possibly escape while they were enjoying their debauch.

"For a time I heard the drunken soldiers, noisy and singing; and then they had evidently fallen asleep for I heard their loud snores.

"It was now a bit into the night. I presumed they had made up their minds to remain where they were, so I threw myself down and tried to sleep. Though death stared me in the face I had fallen into a sound slumber, when I felt myself gently shook by the shoulder. I looked up, saying, 'I'm ready;' but instead of the two drunken soldiers, a gentle young woman stood over me with a shaded light in her hands.

"'Make no noise,' she whispered, 'but get up.' I looked at her as I sat up. She took a knife and cut the cord from my neck, and then tried to open the chain.

"'Your poor hands are all torn,' said she compassionately, as she unloosed the bloody chain.

"'Alas! yes,' said I; 'but why do you try to save me?'

"'Because I am a woman, and true to the instincts of a woman, which is to save not to kill. Poor boy! some sister or mother would fret for you. If you should ever meet one in such a situation do as much for him. Now go, but very quietly.'

"'But you! will they not hurt you?'

"'No, no. I know them; it would not do for them to quarrel with me; follow me.'

"I glided through the kitchen; the two Rebels were sleeping beside the fire. I passed out, then imprinted a grateful kiss upon my deliverer's cheek, fled and got into camp next day."

The sequel of the attack on Atlanta is related as follows.

The material effect of the capture of Atlanta was the first great death-blow to the Rebel cause; thenceforward they began to lose hope, and consequently became disintegrated.

The city had suffered much from our projectiles. Several houses had been burned, and several fallen down. In some places the streets were locked up with the rubbish. The suburbs were in ruins, and few houses escaped without being perforated. Many of the citizens were killed, and many more had hair-breadth escapes. Some shells had passed through the Trout House Hotel, kicking up a regular muss among beds and tables.

One woman pointed out to me where a shell dashed through her house as she was sitting down to dinner. It upset the table and things, passed through the house, and killed her neighbor in the next house.

Several had been killed; some in the houses, others in the streets.

When the Rebels were evacuating, in the confusion several of our sick and wounded escaped from the hospitals and were sheltered by the citizens.

Almost every garden and yard around the city had its cave. These were sunk down with a winding entrance to them, so that pieces of shell could not go in. When dug deep enough, boards were placed on the top, and earth piled upon them in a conical shape, and deep enough to withstand even a shell. Some of these caves, or bomb-proofs, were fifteen feet deep, and well covered. All along the railroad, around to intrenchments and the bluff near the city, were gopher holes, where soldiers and citizens concealed themselves.

In some cases it happened that our shells burst so as to close up the mouths of the caves, thus burying the inmates in a living tomb. I learned the following case from the sufferer himself: Private James Newcomb got wounded in the battle of the 22d of July, and was captured and brought into Atlanta hospital, where his right arm was amputated. To use his own words:

"I hain't nothing bad to say against them at all. They treated me well enough, but still I liked to join our own boys. Ladies came around the hospitals every day, always had a kind word or some little delicacy for us. I got on very well; my arm began to heal, and then I began to look round for a chance to escape. I could easily get out of the hospital, but how to get into our lines, that was another thing. Every day I heard shells whizzing about the city, and hurling over the hospitals. I thought of the boys, and wished to get back to the camp, and have a long talk about all I saw and went through. We had a nigger servant of the name of Moses, who seemed to take to me rather kindly. One evening we were sitting outside the hospital, watching the shells my old friends were sending to visit me.

"'Moses,' said I, 'come here, and fasten this bandage on this stump.' Moses went on one knee before me, and began to fasten the bandage, but started and looked scared as a shell whirred over our heads.

"'Moses,' said I, 'you shouldn't be scared about them; every shell of them is unbinding the chains that fetter you.'

"'Don't say so, massa;' and he looked up into my face.

"'Moses, would you like to be free—to have no massa to whip you or kick you?'

"'Dat I would, massa.'

"'These Yankees, of whom you are so much afraid, are trying to set you free.'

"'Specks so; but Massa Joe says they'll kill us all, or sell us up Nor', to work like de horses; besides, they won't get in here, massa; specks dey are running back.'

"'I think not, Moses; your folks say we are retreating every day, though, as you see, we are but getting nearer.'

"'Dat a fact, massa.'

"'Moses, will you help me to escape, and come with me?'

"'O Lor', massa, I wish I could;' and he raised up his hands and looked into my face.

"'You can, when it's dark; you know the back ways; let us slip away, and, by wheeling around by Decatur, we will get into our lines.'

"Moses was true to his appointment; the guards were very negligent about the hospital; so I took up a large bread basket and shook the flour over me. The guard taking me for the baker, let me pass. I had on a Rebel jacket and homespun pants, so we passed through the streets without any observations. As we were approaching the suburbs, a squad of soldiers drew near.

"'Moses,' said I, 'we had better hide, and let these pass.'

"'O Lor', yes, massa. Come here;' and he opened a little wicket leading into a deserted house, at the end of which was a cave.

"'Here, massa, down here;' and in we got into the cave, Moses drawing an old barrel after him to stop its mouth.

"We were scarcely settled in it, when we heard the soldiers follow after us; so we thought we were done for. It appeared they were going to bivouac in the deserted house for the night. They soon stacked their arms right around us, and lighted fires. We could plainly hear them talking, and their tramp over us.

"The fear was now that any of them would come down into the cave; so Moses and I trembled as we lay down on the cold ground. There was no chance of escape, as the mouth of the cave faced the veranda, on which the men were now sleeping; besides, the sentries' beat was right by it. There were some dry boards in the cave; so we lay on these, and slept. In the morning the soldiers moved off; we heard them say they were going to Jonesborough.

"Moses returned to the hospital for something to eat, and was not suspected. I durst not venture out now in the day, but resolved to wait until night.

"Moses returned with some bread, and the disheartened news that our men were retreating, and that I was missed, and they were hunting me up. An occasional shot was still fired on the town; so I could scarcely credit it.

"It was near the time that Moses was to return to accompany me, when I heard the whir of a shell; and a crash, and mortar and bricks came tumbling down the mouth of the cave, completely blocking it up. The volume of dust that rushed in nearly smothered me.

"The place became as dark as the blackest night; the dust was suffocating me, and either a slow, miserable death from starvation, or a death equally wretched from suffocation, stared me in the face. All my dependence was now on Moses. I lay here I don't know how long, expecting him to relieve me; but no Moses came. O, the horror of such a death! I pulled the bricks to clear away the entrance, but more rolled in. I then piled some of the bricks under my feet, and tried to pull down the roof. It seemed to mock my efforts. I threw myself down, prayed and cried by turns. I shouted, but the place was deserted, and no one heard me. I was buried alive in my tomb. I don't know how long I was in it. I had eaten the scraps of bread Moses had brought me, and chewed some belts. My tongue was swollen; my throat was parched. O, if I could but die! I heard a rumbling noise—the cave shook around me—I thought it was an earthquake. I jumped up with fear, but soon threw myself down exhausted, to die.

"I thought I heard voices over me, and some one calling my name. I screamed, partly with terror, partly with hope. I heard people rapidly clearing away the bricks. The light soon burst upon me, and there stood Moses. I fell into a swoon. When I came to myself I was lying on the piazza with some four or five negro boys around me, who quickly supplied me with coffee and food. When Moses left me that evening, he was forced off by an officer who was going in pursuit of the retreating Yanks. They discovered the Yanks at the Chattahoochee, and got a peppering reception from Gen. Slocum. In the confusion Moses managed to escape to our lines, and was with the first of the Union troops that entered the city. He at once came to the cave, rather through curiosity than with any expectation of finding me there. He heard my scream in reply to his call, and collecting a squad of negroes, soon cleared the opening. A round shot struck the end wall of the house, toppling it down upon it. The great noise I heard was caused by the Rebels blowing up their ammunition. I was, in all, five days in that cave. It was dreadful what I suffered. My hair was jet black when I went in; it is now well tinged with gray. Moses has saved my life, and he and I have sworn a bond of lasting friendship."

destruction of the capital of South Carolina.

The scenes I witnessed in Columbia—scenes that would have driven Alaric the Goth into frenzied ecstasies, had he witnessed them—made me ponder a little on the horrors of war.

Those who are unacquainted with war cannot realize the fearful sufferings it entails on mankind. They read of it in papers and books, gilded over with all its false glare and strange fascinations, as a splendid game of glorious battles and triumphs, but close their eyes to its bloody horrors. The battle-field is to them a field of honor, a field of glory, where men resign their lives amid the joys of conquest, which hallow the soldier's gory couch and light up his death-features with a smile. This sounds well in heroic fiction, but how different the reality! Could these fireside heroes but witness a battle-field, with its dead, its dying, and wounded, writhing in agonizing tortures, or witness the poor victims under the scalpel-knife, with the field-hospital clodded with human gore, and full of the maimed bodies and dissected limbs of their fellow-creatures, war would lose its false charms for them. Could many a tender mother see her darling boy, uncared for, unpitied, without one kind hand to stay the welling blood or wipe the death-damp from his brow, her gentle, loving heart would break in one wail of anguish. War, after all, has horrors even greater than the battle-field presents. The death-wound is mercy compared to the slow torture of languishing in prison-houses—living charnel-houses of slow putrefaction—pale, spiritless, uncared-for, unpitied, gasping and groaning away their lives in hopeless misery. And then think of the sacked and burned city; think of helpless women and children fleeing in terror before the devouring element, without a home to shelter them, without bread to feed them; think of the widows and orphans that water their scant bread with the tears of sorrow; think of all the sufferings, misery, ruin, death, war entails on mankind, and you will curse its authors, and wish that God had otherwise chastised his people. Though war may enrich the Shylock shoddies, paymasters, contractors, and speculative politicians, who sport gorgeous equipages and rich palaces out of the blood of their countrymen, it crushes the people under its wheels, like the car of Juggernaut, and oppresses the millions with taxation.

The author of "Prison Life in the South" had a long experience of the "tender mercies" of the Rebels during his captivity in Richmond, Macon, Savannah, Charleston and elsewhere, which he has described with great feeling, but without apparent exaggeration. His volume is made up partly of the recital of his own sufferings, and partly of contributions from the hands of his fellow-prisoners. It confirms the impression received from previous narratives of the terrible atrocities inflicted on their victims by the Rebel gaolers, and forms a significant element in materials for the history of the war.

The last volume on our list is devoted to the gallant deeds of the Iowa soldiers, together with biographical notices of the most distinguished officers of that State. It presents a highly honorable record of devoted patriotism and military zeal on the part of the North-Western heroes, who, in the hour of peril, rushed to the defense of their country. The sketches are written with considerable vivacity, and often, in their comments on living officers, are marked with a certain quaint, mischievous frankness, that is very amusing. A large number of portraits enhance the interest of the volume, which is brought out in a style of mechanical execution that does credit to the typographic art in youthful Iowa.

Death of M. Dupin.

The China brings news of the death of André Marie Jean Jacques Dupin, a well-known politician of France, and ex-President of the National Assembly. He was born February 1, 1783, bred to the bar, defended Marshal Ney in 1815, and has filled a great number of public trusts. After the revolution of 1830 he was chosen President and Speaker of the Assembly, and won considerable fame as a presiding officer. At the great Exhibition in London in 1851, he was President of the French Commission of the International Jury. Although not an active participant in the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon, he has ever since been a supporter of the Government of the Emperor, and latterly held important offices under it. In 1857 he was made Procureur Général of the Court of Cassation, and at the time of his death was Senator. During the present year his name has become familiar by an address on the corruption of French morals and the extravagance of French women.

POLITICAL.

The Pennsylvania Election.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE YEAR 1865.

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

County.	Hartranft, Union.	Davis, Dem.	County.	Hartranft, Union.	Davis, Dem.
Adams	2,633	2,647	Juniata	1,260	1,485
Allegheny	11,139	6,750	Lancaster	11,409	5,978
Armstrong	2,810	2,306	Lawrence	2,264	923
Beaver	2,212	1,496	Lebanon	3,052	1,903
Bedford	2,432	2,596	Lehigh	3,547	4,531
Berks	4,846	10,601	Luzerne	6,126	6,916
Blair	2,501	1,773	Lycoming	3,192	3,397
Bradford	5,243	2,304	McKean	581	444
Bucks	5,778	6,131	Mercer*	3,582	2,641
Butler	2,683	2,341	Mifflin	1,563	1,515
Cambria	1,957	2,716	Monroe	411	1,020
Cameron	285	211	Montgomery	5,910	6,928
Carbon	1,414	1,612	Montour	837	1,209
Centre	2,745	2,933	Northampt'n	2,772	4,710
Chester	7,074	4,917	Northumbl'd	2,421	2,843
Clarion	1,177	1,967	Perry	2,287	2,107
Clearfield	1,307	2,087	Philadelphia	49,059	39,810
Clinton	1,427	1,785	Pike	234	821
Columbia	1,591	3,007	Potter	792	270
Crawford	4,188	2,967	Schuylkill	6,002	6,831
Cumberland	3,289	3,710	Somerset	2,589	1,412
Dauphin	4,885	3,261	Snyder	1,631	1,126
Delaware	2,617	1,335	Sullivan	312	583
Elk	237	539	Susquehanna	3,292	1,999
Erie	3,847	2,051	Tioga	3,191	965
Fayette	3,498	3,670	Union	1,593	1,133
Franklin	3,620	3,496	Venango	2,611	2,285
Fulton	693	863	Warren	1,734	971
Forest	77	50	Washington	4,487	3,949
Greene	1,407	2,542	Wayne	1,577	1,943
Huntingdon	2,582	1,589	Westmorel'd	4,093	5,097
Indiana	3,739	1,620	Wyoming	1,214	1,261
Jefferson	1,741	1,662	York	4,561	6,917
Total				238,400	215,740

J. F. Hartranft, Union, over W. W. H. Davis, Democrat, 22,600.

* Mercer County returned 123 votes for W. H. H. Davis.

The Ohio Election.

Official abstract of votes given in the State of Ohio, at the annual election held in the several counties on the second Tuesday, being the 10th day of October, A. D. 1865, and of the votes cast by the qualified voters in the service of the United States:

Counties.	Governor. Jacob D. Cox.	G. W. Morgan.	Counties.	Governor. Jacob D. Cox.	G. W. Morgan.
Adams	1,582	1,779	Logan	2,302	1,427
Allen	1,623	2,152	Lorain	3,474	1,671
Ashland	2,030	2,219	Lucas	2,942	1,713
Ashtabula	4,069	961	Madison	1,391	1,157
Athens	2,541	1,160	Mahoning	2,504	2,164
Auglaize	918	2,049	Marion	1,460	1,657
Belmont	3,363	3,289	Medina	2,521	1,636
Brown	2,610	2,879	Meigs	2,450	1,463
Butler	2,981	4,215	Mercer	730	1,798
Carroll	1,632	1,177	Miami	3,175	2,289
Champaign	2,440	1,625	Monroe	1,177	2,783
Clark	2,946	1,719	Montgomery	5,083	5,031
Clermont	3,336	3,307	Morgan	2,220	1,638
Clinton	2,328	1,253	Morrow	2,105	1,560
Columbiana	3,705	2,271	Muskingum	3,972	3,963
Coshocton	1,979	2,374	Noble	1,949	1,588
Crawford	1,759	2,911	Ottowa	697	920
Cuyahoga	7,472	5,809	Paulding	562	252
Darke	2,657	2,605	Perry	1,713	1,774
Defiance	849	1,509	Pickaway	2,111	2,433
Delaware	2,491	1,669	Pike	935	1,333
Erie	2,143	1,651	Portage	2,853	1,912
Fairfield	2,351	3,394	Preble	2,330	1,524
Fayette	1,547	1,087	Putnam	875	1,493
Franklin	4,296	6,228	Richland	2,874	3,278
Fulton	1,511	679	Ross	3,022	3,125
Gallia	2,095	1,051	Sandusky	2,161	2,355
Geauga	2,201	526	Scioto	2,205	1,536
Greene	2,873	1,523	Seneca	2,807	3,030
Guernsey	2,053	1,853	Shelby	1,412	1,885
Hamilton	17,943	13,605	Stark	4,447	4,026
Hancock	2,120	2,228	Summit	3,220	1,359
Hardin	1,644	1,302	Trumbull	3,989	1,651
Harrison	1,969	1,467	Tuscarawas	2,715	3,018
Henry	811	1,268	Union	1,930	1,173
Highland	2,695	2,163	Van Wert	1,247	1,153
Hocking	1,285	1,691	Vinton	1,137	1,162
Holmes	948	2,558	Warren	3,229	1,489
Huron	3,202	1,914	Washington	3,439	3,042
Jackson	1,558	1,102	Wayne	3,053	3,257
Jefferson	2,843	1,549	Williams	1,662	1,388
Knox	2,629	2,439	Wood	2,036	1,408
Lake	2,103	638	Wyandot	1,673	1,859
Lawrence	1,947	1,261			
Licking	3,152	3,804	Total	223,633	193,697

Alex. Long received in Adams County, 17; Ashland, 8; Champaign, 1; Clinton, 3; Delaware, 2; Fairfield, 1; Fayette, 1; Hamilton, 60; Hardin, 17 [illegible]; Knox, 33; Logan, 1; Madison, [illegible]; Washington, 6; [illegible]

Aggregate vote on Governor 417,720
Cox's majority over Morgan 29,935
Cox's majority over all 29,545

There is a discrepancy in the soldiers' vote as returned by the Clerks of Courts to the Secretary of State, and that returned to the Governor and Auditor, and opened and certified by the State Board of Canvassers. Gen. Cox's total home vote is 221,352; soldiers' vote, as returned by County Clerks, 2,281. The soldiers' vote, as certified by the Board of Canvassers, gives Cox 2,428, an increase of 147 votes—making his total vote 224,760. Gen. Morgan's vote is increased 3 by the same count, making his entire vote 193,700. This gives Gen. Cox 30,060 majority.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

Tuesday, Nov. 21.—Notwithstanding the severe north-east rain-storm that had prevailed all night, and continued with but slight intermissions through the day, the attendance at the club was almost as full as usual, including several ladies, who are interested in whatever tends to promote improvement in agriculture, or horticulture. The regular chairman being absent, Prof. Tillman presided, and called upon Solon Robinson to introduce his usual budget of letters from the "outside members," the first of which was an appeal to all American farmers to plant more orchards. We give a synopsis of the argument.

"*Plant Orchards.*—What can you grow upon your land that will afford more profit upon the labor bestowed? After the orchard is in bearing the labor is trifling, and you do not feel the loss of a crop, as you do one of grain, or other things which have cost a great deal of labor. The profits of some orchards this year are enormous; in one instance in Wayne County, N. Y. $1,200 for the fruit of 82 trees, the owner reserving enough for his own use, and buyer finding barrels. In Onondaga County $900 were offered for the fruit of nine acres. In Monroe County some farmers have sold their apples this year for almost as much as they would have sold their farms last year. *The Brockport Republic* says 30,000 barrels have been shipped from that village, at an average price to purchasers of $4 75 a barrel. Think of that as the income of one neighborhood. Notwithstanding "short crops," more apples have been shipped from there this year than ever before. The price has brought them forward."

Dr. Trimble—It is a shame to this neighborhood that we have to look to Western New-York and Michigan for our supply of apples, and that we cannot get a barrel of good ones for less than $7. In New-Jersey the poorest sorts of apples sell for 60 cents a bushel for cider. The reason that we have no apples is because we have suffered insects to accumulate to such an extent that they destroy the whole crop.

William S. Carpenter and Solon Robinson both controverted this opinion pretty strongly, contending that it was perfectly ridiculous to ascribe all the failure of fruit this year to a sudden increase of worms and bugs. They assert the great cause of failure is more attributable to the season—to something in the atmosphere which no degree of vigilance and care can overcome.

Dr. Peck—The hills of the Housatonic were once great fruit producers. Monstrous pippins, of over 20 ounces each, great pumpkin apples, and superb Rhode Island Greenings and Red Astrachans. Now where are they? Those fruitful old orchards have disappeared, and the people have no apples. A letter from Sharon says there are not 10 bushels of good apples in that once great fruit-producing town. The old orchards have perished, and the people have not made new ones.

Solon Robinson—The apple is failing all over New-England. Peaches have already gone, and apples are going, and it is not because the fruit was stung by the curculio, nor because the codling moth made worms in the fruit, nor worms bored into the trunks of the trees, nor because caterpillars ate the leaves. The trees have perished from a change in the climate, commencing far up north on the Canadian line, and working down south, already through four degrees of latitude. In some cases planting new trees will avert the evil to some degree; in others, it is of no use. For the present, in Northern Vermont and New-Hampshire the apple is doomed. Now we are told that those famous old orchards upon the hills of the Housatonic have gone the way of those that perished a few years earlier further north, and we are gravely told that it is all the work of the bugs. I tell you that assertion is the greatest of all bugs that ever hover about an apple-tree. Yet I would plant trees, and use all diligence to preserve them from insects, but all the care of man will not save the old orchards.

E. Williams—I agree fully with this opinion. We cannot grow trees as they formerly grew, and it is not insects that cause the failure. We cannot grow potatoes as they formerly grew; nor Isabella and Catawba grapes and peaches. My apple and pear trees blossomed well and blighted before any fruit formed for the curculio to sting. I am willing to concede to Dr. Trimble all that is chargeable to insects and neglect, but I won't concede to that all the failure of fruit.

Mr. Nichols, Hammonton, N. J., said that upon Grand Isle, Lake Champlain, apples grow perfect, while upon the adjoining mainland they all fail. It is an atmospheric influence there, most certainly.

Dr. Trimble's Report upon West Jersey, Hammonton and Vineland.—As we have already printed much of the opinions of the committee, in the two articles of Solon Robinson, we cannot give this report entire, but present some corroborating points. The following are some of the leading points of the report:

A report upon a subject of so much importance cannot be made perfectly satisfactory without more time for observation.

We will first speak of Hammonton, situated upon the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, midway between Philadelphia and the ocean, 30 miles from either, and 90 miles from New-York. South-westerly, by direct railway, except 8½ miles to Atsion, but connected by way of the junction at Jackson, 14 miles toward Philadelphia, and then by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and steamboat, making the distance something over 100 miles, and time about five hours.

Hammonton is eight years old; settled chiefly by New-Englanders of small means; some of whom had an intermediate experience at the West. Population now numbers 4,000, and rapidly increasing.

New-England characteristics are prominent—thrift that results from well-directed, persevering industry, and a restless determination to possess all the knowledge necessary to secure success. Here, churches and schoolhouses abound, as a matter of course.

The land is divided into farms of two to twenty acres (not into town lots), and good roads convenient to all, and all kinds of market garden crops are cultivated, though strawberries and sweet potatoes with most success and profit.

Blackberries, raspberries, grapes, peaches, plums grow and produce well, and both dwarf and standard pears are very thrifty, and better looking young apple trees are seldom seen anywhere.

Insect enemies have already made their appearance in this new fruit-growing settlement, and will require the people to make common cause and conquer before they become formidable.

Strawberry Cultivation has already attained an enormous magnitude, considering the age and size of the settlement. The crop of 1865 sold for over $40,000, and double that is anticipated for next season. Success in this culture is wonderful.

Wilson's is the favorite variety, and it is here long-lived, continuing five years in bearing. They are cultivated in rows, three feet apart, the plants set fifteen inches from each other and kept in stools, and clean of weeds by the hoe and cultivator, and the earth is each Autumn plowed toward the rows. The stools are so enormously large and productive that a pint of ripe berries is often picked from one stool at a single picking. Many quarts have been gathered, averaging 60 berries to the quart, and some of the first sent to market the past season sold at $1 a quart.

If other fruits prove equally productive as strawberries upon this soil, the question of supply for Northern cities is solved: for there are hundreds of thousands of acres of similar lands lying waste and hitherto considered barren, except for crops of wood once in 20 years for iron and glass works. This whole region now bids fair to become the greatest fruit and vegetable garden in the world.

Vegetables the Committee only saw in a growing state, such as beets, carrots, turnips, rutabagas, cabbages, kale and the remains of tomatoes, all of which showed a most abundant production. The cabbage heads were noticed as being particularly large and solid.

This wilderness region of country, in which Hammonton is located, is of a triangular shape, with a base of 30 or 40 miles on the Delaware Bay, embracing parts of the Counties of Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic, Cumberland, and Cape May. Passing directly through the heart of it upon the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and a portion of the Camden and Atlantic, and the Philadelphia and Cape May Road, and from riding in wagons nearly 75 miles, the Committee came to the conclusion that the character of this region of the country is much alike, and the most of it equally capable of improvement with the land of Hammonton and Vineland.

The latter place, although only half the age of Hammonton, has already given evidence of equal productiveness. The strawberry plants are equally vigorous, and the young fruit trees and vines have a most prosperous appearance. The soil of both places is about three-and-a-half inches deep, although the surface is frequently whitened with drifting sand. Below the soil is a deep subsoil of yellow sand and clay, which sometimes hardens into a compact kind of concrete, but without any hard pan to prevent rain-water from settling downward, or moisture from below reaching the surface in time of drouth. We made no analysis of this soil, as strawberry plants and other growths had already done that to our satisfaction. There is no occasion for Liebig or Johnson to give its constitutional parts. We saw it was productive and were satisfied.

Although there are no hills in this region, it is not a dead level, nor does it contain stagnant waters, except in old mill-ponds. At Hammonton there is a beautiful lakelet of clear water. Swamps, where they exist, are likely to prove more profitable than upland in the cultivation of cranberries. There are no rocks to obstruct the plow, and it is impossible to find land more easy of cultivation when cleared of the stumps of pine and oak trees which appear to be the natural growth. [illegible] one week in bush and the next week in strawberry plants. If sprouts are kept down the stumps will rot in about four years so as to be easily plowed out.

The report speaks in terms quite as high as that of Mr. Robinson of the successful farming of Andrew K. Hay and his great crops upon just such land as that at Hammonton and Vineland. If it is said that this model farm, like all model farms, is made so by high manuring, it will only prove that the land is capable of being successfully manured, which it could not be if a barren sand. But the manure relied upon by Mr. Hay is clover, grown upon the land, which makes it grow corn, wheat, potatoes, turnips, cabbage and fruits in abundance.

At Vineland the Committee also saw a model farm in the very midst of surrounding desolation of land never cultivated, but equally capable of the production of human food.

Allusion is also made to the fact that much of this forest region of New-Jersey is underlaid with green sand marl to the extent of 600,000 acres. This marl, as proved by analysis, contains the same proportion of constituents as ashes of straw. It is this that has raised the valuation of farming lands in New-Jersey above those of any other State.

Of railroad facilities and abuses in the State the report gives a view and hope of improvement.

The Raritan Bay Road is likely to prove of the greatest advantage in promoting the settlement and cultivation of the great wilderness tract; but it needs extension and other branches, to be relieved of the thraldom of the Camden and Amboy monopoly, which forbids it to carry passengers or freight between New-York and Philadelphia; thus compelling the Company to publish such advertisements as the following:

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY R. R.—From foot Murray-st., daily, at 3:30 p. m., connecting with Trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

Brooklyn to Philadelphia—Fare $3; Excursion tickets, $5, good for three days. Steamer Jesse Hoyt leaves Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, excepting Sundays, at 8 a. m., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c. Returning, leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11:30 a. m.

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

But the day has dawned at last upon this "Northern Slave State," and the fruit growers of Hammonton, Vineland, and South and West Jersey have good grounds of hope, ere long, of being able to get their products into the best market in the world without being hindered by an odious monopoly.

In the settlements of Hammonton and Vineland, rum is abolished, schools and industry abound, and Copperheads, which have so long disgraced the State, can't live.

The Committee appeal to the proprietors of wild lands in South Jersey to follow the examples of the proprietors of Hammonton (R. J. Byrnes,) and Vineland, (C. K. Landis,) and sell out small tracts at low prices to actual settlers, and expend money as freely as these gentlemen have done, in making great improvements for the benefit of the settlers, thus offering inducements to sober, industrious men, of moderate means, to come and settle, and the whole region will soon teem with good roads, churches, school-houses, stores, mills, manufactories, post-offices, and people who know how to write and read.

The report concludes with asseverations of the entire disinterestedness of every member of the Committee, who in making this most favorable report, have no other object in view than the promotion of the interest and welfare of the producers and consumers of human food, who will be mutually benefited in the settlement and cultivation of all the region visited by the Committee."

The report was accepted, and the Committee requested to continue investigations and make further report, though Mr. Carpenter expressed his fears that it was a "little too strong, and might induce people to go there who would be disappointed. He had heard that Hammonton was unhealthy." Solon Robinson said if it was, people belied their looks very much. Here is a Hammontonian; let him speak.

Mr. Nichols, said he was a Vermonter—that he went to Hammonton four or five years ago, because physicians advised a milder climate for his wife, who was supposed to be rapidly declining with consumption. As he could not go into the Rebel States, he sought a home at Hammonton, where his wife had rapidly recovered. Since I have been there, in a population of 4,000, we have had but 14 deaths, and but little sickness—of nostalgia, none. There, we are pursuing what has so truly been said of New-England people—"they build school-houses and raise men, as a natural product of the country." In answer to the question of productiveness of strawberries, I will state that the crop, with field culture, in patches of ¼ to 3½ acres, on the number of 200 acres, averaged $400 per acre. The yield was 100 to 150 bushels per acre, and many lost for want of facilities to get them to market. I received $160 for the product of ¼ acre, and $1,000 from only a partially-saved crop of young vines upon 8 acres.

Dr. Peck then addressed the Club at great length about Long Island lands, which have always been called barren, which recent cultivation has proved may be as successfully farmed as those spoken of in Jersey, and of the great benefit that would result to this metropolis, if all these lands, which have been so long kept unproductive by persistent lying, could be made to produce such crops as those spoken of by the committee who visited West Jersey. Eighteen years ago a committee of this Institute reported equally favorably upon Long Island, but the old settlers there are so determined to keep the

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1865.

The trade in Dry Goods has been dull during the past week. The "near-by" demand is inactive. There is, however, a brisk demand from a few houses doing a Southern and South-Western business. The general tone of prices is weak, owing to a steady gain of the supply on the demand, and the quotations of nearly all kinds of Cotton goods are lower than a week ago. From the present extent of manufacturing, it would seem probable that the downward tendency may go still further, as there has been no abridgment of profits by the late decline sufficient to check production.

The jobbers are commencing to extend their credits considerably, in order to accommodate Western dealers doing a Southern trade. Complaint are made in some quarters that 30 days' bills are not promptly attended to, and this fact is regarded as calling for a further extension of time.

The exports of Domestic Cottons from this port to foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 23, 1865, have been as follows: To Venezuela, 4 pkgs., $510; previously reported, 190 pkgs.; total since Jan. 1, 1865, 194 pkgs.; same time in 1864, 1,132 pkgs.; same time in 1863, 2,838 pkgs.; same time in 1862, 5,664 pkgs.; same time in 1861, 54,483 pkgs.

Brown Sheetings are dull and prices weak; the standard weights bring 32½c., weak. The finer qualities have submitted to a decline, but sell rather more freely at the present quotations. Stark A, Lawrence C, Indian Head, Appleton A and Amory standard are held by agents at 32½c.; 4-4 Granitesville 31c., ⅞ do., 25c.; 4-4 Augusta Factory 31½c.; ⅞ do. 28½c.; 4-4 Otsego 26c.; 4-4 Wachusett 32c.; 4-4 Nashua extra 30½c.; [illegible]

Feeding Sheep for Market.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

The live hog trade, since the date of last report, has experienced the most serious and decided decline that has ever occurred within our knowledge in this market, amounting to fully $2 per cwt. There was scarcely anything sold during the latter part of last week, and the arrivals being heavy there were no sales when the trade opened this week, about 10,000 head, which, in connection with a very depressed provision market, has had the effect of completely unsettling the demand, and the hogs that are forced on the market bring the following prices: Best grades, 10@11c.; medium, ordinary and light, 9¾@10½c. The average for the week amounts to 21,950; corresponding week last year, 22,479; corresponding week preceding year, 43,204. From 5,000 to 6,000 hogs remained unsold on Tuesday night. The general quality is good, a large corn crop making heavy hogs, and though the numbers may run light after the present glut, they will, in part, make up in weight for what they lack in count. They are now averaging 250@260 lb each.

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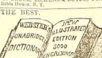

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On due consideration, have come to the conclusion NOT to advance the price of their Teas and Coffees, notwithstanding there has been a great "ring" movement among speculators, jobbers and importers to advance the prices of these necessaries of life.

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OOLONG, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.
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These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

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Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per lb by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
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No. 503 Eighth-ave., near Thirty-seventh-st.,
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Country Clubs, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and, in case of clubs, can have each party's name marked on their packages as directed, by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st. We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs.

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Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.,

where all their Teas are sold at cargo prices in quantities to suit the country and city trade.

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Send for our New Gold Medal Circular.

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES,

are now acknowledged the best instruments in America, as well as in Europe, having taken Thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, for

POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT, AND SYMPATHETIC TONE, with excellence of workmanship as shown in grand and square PIANOS.

There were 269 Pianos, from all parts of the world, entered for competition, and the special correspondent of *The Times* says:

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"This greatest triumph of American Pianofortes in England has caused a sensation in musical circles throughout the continent, and, as a result, the Messrs. STEINWAY are in constant receipt of orders from Europe, thus inaugurating a new phase in the history of American Pianofortes, by creating in them an article of export."

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THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS is directed to their

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The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, during a period of nearly six years, by Steinway & Sons, in all their Grands and highest-priced Square Pianofortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in *every Pianoforte manufactured by them, without increase of its cost*, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

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A STEINWAY PIANOFORTE
IN PREFERENCE TO ALL OTHERS.

FIRST—*The fact* that they have been awarded the first premiums both in Europe and America by the most competent and inflexible of judges.

SECOND—*The fact* that all their "scales, improvement and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by a large majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights; *thus admitting their vast superiority over all others.*

THIRDLY—*The fact* that a large number of manufacturers, and "Associations" *profess* to make pianofortes *exactly like Steinway's*, or to have been in their employ as foremen or workmen, thus conceding their excellence in claiming an indorsement for their own instruments.

FOURTHLY—*The fact* that while the majority of the smaller makers manufacture their planes in several separate shops and *purchase* the actions, some also the keyboards, and even the cases for their instruments, *ready made*, every portion of a "Steinway" Piano, from its incipiency to its completion, is manufactured in one immense building, under the immediate personal superintendence of the Messrs. Steinway, father and three sons, thus insuring perfect uniformity and unrivaled excellence.

FIFTHLY—*The fact* that no Pianoforte with the slightest possible defect is ever permitted to leave the manufactory, and that every Steinway instrument is *warranted for Five Years.*

SIXTHLY—*The fact* that in purchasing a Piano-forte the established reputation of its maker should be relied on as strongly as its *apparent* quality, and far more than its first cost.

SEVENTHLY—The immense working capital employed, which commands alike the choice of labor, the employment of the most skillful artisans, the selection and accumulation of materials of all kinds, and the thorough and lengthened seasoning process to which the lumber is subjected.

EIGHTHLY—*The fact* that the unexampled success achieved by STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOFORTES, in spite of all and every opposition, is admitted to be owing to their sterling and lasting qualities, which stand alike the test of time and trial.

NINTHLY—*The fact* that the majority of the most eminent artists of Europe, and with but few exceptions the most celebrated pianists resident in America, prefer them for their own private and public use wherever they can obtain them, and their testimony is overwhelming, as will be seen by the following certificate:

TESTIMONIAL OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS TO STEINWAY & SONS.
NEW-YORK, December, 1864.

The Pianofortes, Grand, Square and Upright, manufactured by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, have established for themselves so world-wide a reputation that it is hardly possible for us to add anything to their just fame.

Having thoroughly tested and tried these instruments personally for years, both in public and private, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our candid opinion regarding their unquestioned superiority over any other Piano known to us.

Among the chief points of their uniform excellence are *Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.*

This peculiarity is found exclusively in the STEINWAY Piano, and, together with the matchless precision, elasticity and promptness of action always characterizing these instruments, as well as their unequaled durability under the severest trials, is truly surprising, and claims at once the admiration of every artist. We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects *the best Instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the Public.*

We have at different times expressed our opinion regarding the Pianos of various makers, but *freely and unhesitatingly pronounce* Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS' *Pianos superior to them all.*

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Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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